

# TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT.

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SECTION 1. PAGES 1 TO 16

## • THE FRONT PAGE •

THERE is every reason to believe that a new Copyright Act, which will extend over the length and breadth of the British Empire, may soon be in force.

The bill has already had its second reading in the British House, the sponsor being Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, while the Hon. Sydney Fisher introduced a bill on very similar lines to the British bill in our own House of Commons on the 26th inst.

Some of the main proposals of both measures are as follows:

The copyright period of books is extended to fifty years after the death of the author.

But the Controller of Patents may at the author's death, provide the book has been published twenty-five years, order its republication if he thinks it is being unreasonably withheld from the public as regards price or otherwise. This also applies to performance of works in public.

Copyright provisions are to embrace, under certain conditions, lectures, cinematograph films, speeches, sermons and talking machine records.

Copyright advantages are to be exchanged with foreign countries.

An instance familiar to many at this moment may be taken to illustrate the change. Dickens died in 1870. Pickwick was published in 1836-7. The copyright in it thus expired in 1877. If the new bill had been law, the legal representatives of Dickens would have been in possession of the copyright until 1920.

In 1822 an injunction was obtained against a pirated publication on lectures of physiology, zoology, and the natural history of man, which the judge refused to continue on these grounds. The same judge also refused to restrain a piracy of Lord Byron's Cain, and Don Juan was refused protection in 1823.

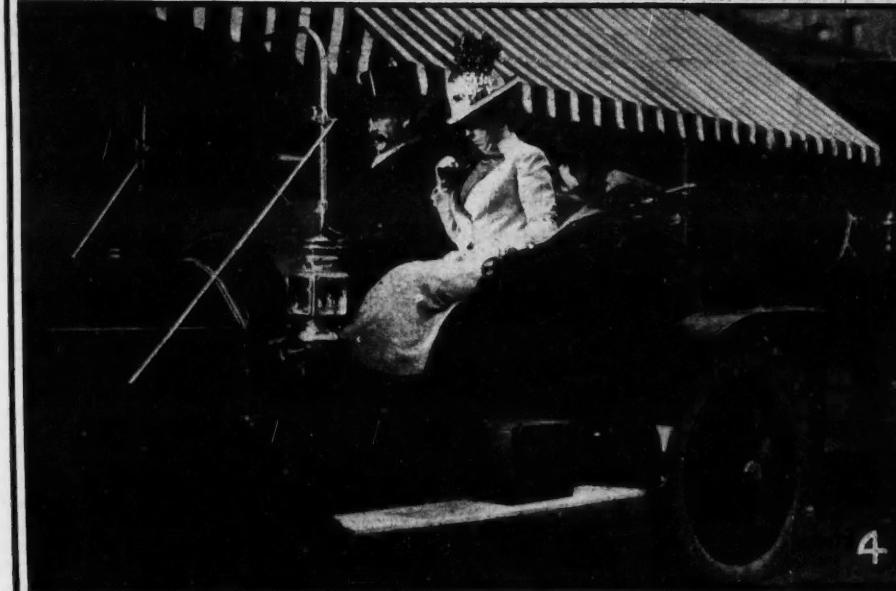
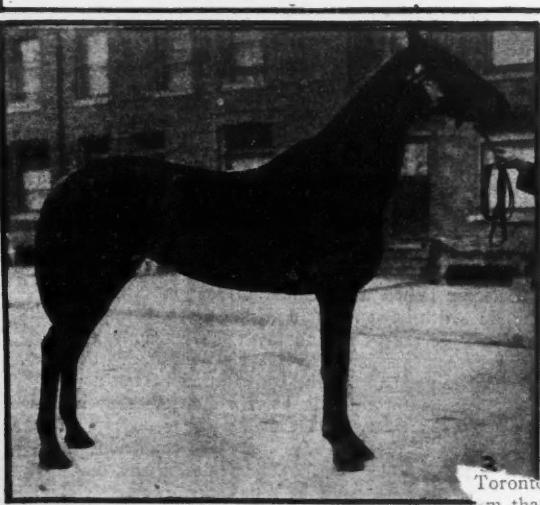
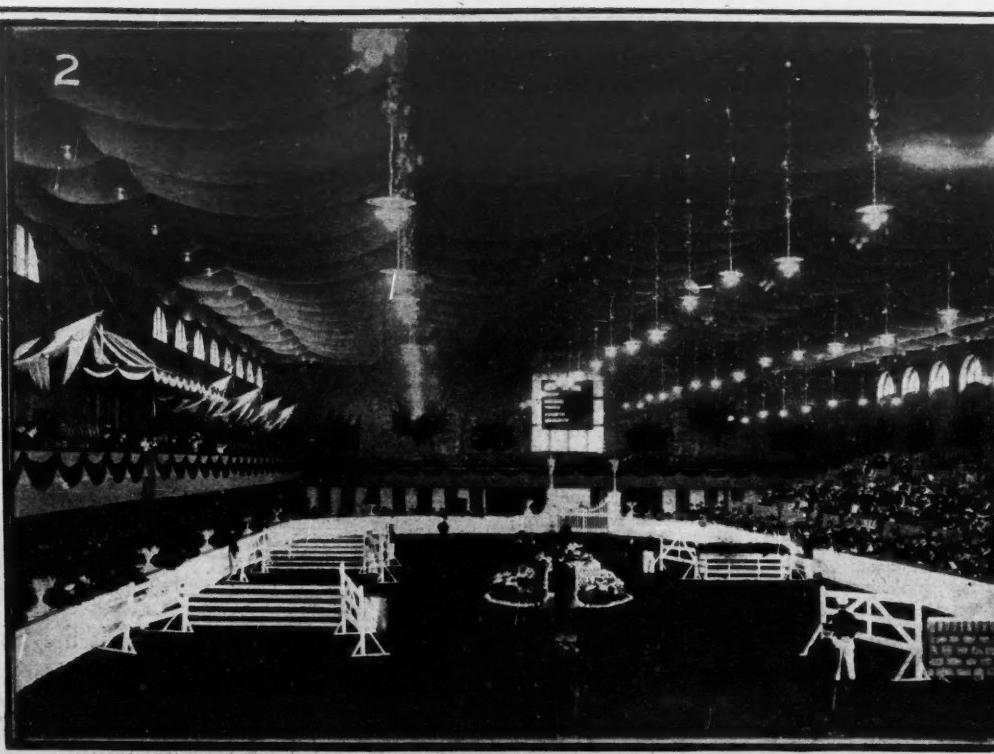
The creation of a man's brain should be less than the work of his hands has never been clear to me. If Mark Twain had displayed the same genius in building houses or railways or bridges or creating townsites as he did in writing books, the accumulations of his life's labor would have been his property and the property of his heirs and assigns for all time to come. But as it happens Twain's earlier works will soon be in the hands of the pirate to do with as he pleases, unless indeed the United States follows along in the footsteps of Britain and gives the author a chance.

out that the average Chinaman from the Canton, the yellow men whom we are accustomed to see clothes in this country, and who in the East was labor, and who in China are rated among the lower grade of citizens, can read and write for the most part. In fact, so far as education goes, he would average up well with Canadians or Americans of the same position of life, while he would in his general accomplishments far surpass the average European immigrant. Of all the races of the earth the peace loving Chinaman is the least understood and the least appreciated.

JUST now there is a dispute going on in England as to the authenticity of a skull, alleged to have belonged once upon a time to Oliver Cromwell. In the interval this dubious relic is being bandied about from pillar to

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SEVENTEENTH CANADIAN

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

1—Captain A. E. Taylor, G.G.B.G., winner of the jumping contest for officers of Western Ontario. 2—Interior Armouries, showing the stand, the ring, and the hurdles. 3—Foxglove, owned by James Miln, Toronto, winner of the Toronto Hunt Club event for qualified hunters. 4—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gooderham arriving at the Armouries. 5—W. J. Stark, Secretary of the Canadian National Horse Show. 6—Team of three hunters of the Toronto Hunt Club, winners in Class 47. They were ridden in hunting costume abreast over jumps. Mr. Aemilius Jarvis is seen to the left.

To ordinary writers, as Mr. Birrel stated, the bill will make no difference. Few, indeed, are the books which have any money in them fifty years after the author's death; but in the case of writers, artists or musicians of genius, the bill will often mean a substantial increase to the provision which they are able to make for their heirs.

The first definite statute or Copyright Act in England was passed in 1709. The preamble states that "printers, booksellers and other persons are frequently in the habit of printing, reprinting and publishing books and other writings without the consent of the authors and proprietors of such books or writings to the very great detriment and often to the ruin of them and their families. For preventing, therefore, such practices for the future, and for the encouragement of learned men to compose and write useful books, it is enacted that the author of any book or books already printed who hath not transferred to any other the copy or copies of such books, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing the same for the term of one and twenty years."

A section of this Act provided that if any person thought the price of a book "too high and unreasonable," he might complain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of London, the chief of the three courts at Westminster and the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities in England. Another provision under this Act was that nine copies of each book be provided for the Royal Library, the libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and four Scottish Universities.

In the years which followed, numerous amendments were made to the original Copyright Act, but it received no great amount of consideration until the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century.

A clause of the old Act is that there can be no copyright on any but innocent publications. Books of immoral or irreligious tendency are thus placed under the ban so far as copyright is concerned.

A CHINESE gentleman, now a resident of London, has issued an appeal to what he terms the "Bibliotheque missionaries," asking that they be withdrawn from China and leave her people alone. Mr. Lin Shao-Yang, the gentleman in question, propounds some queries in his communication which those inclined to be enthusiastic over this particular missionary field would do well to ponder upon. For instance, he wants to know if white men who are not earnest Christians have been found to lead worse lives than those who are. He asks if the missionaries really believe that the people of China—that is to say, half the population of the world—have been doomed to eternal damnation. If they do not believe this, then why do they preach it? If they do believe it, then why do they believe it? He asks the missionaries to explain in terms of ordinary intelligence why they think their religion to be better than Buddhism or Confucianism which do not condemn half the human race, or indeed any one, to eternal damnation. Finally, he asks why missionaries preach quite a different kind of Christianity to Chinamen than to white men, and why antiquated and repulsive dogmas are taught abroad and not at home.

China, he says, does not want a "cast-off theology," nor does it want the "absurd, contemptible, and demoralizing medley that forms the stock in trade of missionaries."

One of the most difficult things in this missionary business is to realize that we have a beam in our own eye, so busy are we trying to find the mote in the other fellow's optic. As a matter of fact the sort of stuff the average missionary preaches in foreign fields would not for a moment be accepted on the home circuit. We do not give the Chinese and other nations in faraway lands credit for an average amount of brains and as high an average of education, so far as China at least is concerned, as we ourselves possess. We stuck-up Westerners have come to the unwarranted conclusion that because their skins are yellow and their language not understandable to us that the Chinese are without reasoning faculties and are as stupid as so many oxen. I would like to point

post. It is being exhibited as a peep show, at so much a peep presumably. If they are going to exhibit the head of the Lord Protector of England in a museum or a theatre or some such place, why not exhume some of the notables from Westminster Abbey or Windsor and have a good show while about it. They might, for instance, dig up Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne and one of the Georges. It is true that Cromwell was not a king, but he refused a crown. A mere "feather in the hat, a shining bauble for crowds to gaze at and kneel to," he called it.

Where is the law which says that no indignity shall be offered the dead? As dead as Cromwell himself, presumably.

Cromwell was a rough man, a soldier, and he lived in a rough age, but it is very doubtful if he would have countenanced such an exhibition of the remains of Charles I. In fact, it is pretty certain that he would not.

The man who owns this weird relic claims that it is the skull of Cromwell. Perhaps he is right and perhaps not, but the mere claim that it is the head of Cromwell should be sufficient to compel the British Government to seize it and see that it is decently buried. The Lord Protector was not a king, but he was the greatest Englishman of his age, and as such his remains deserve decent treatment.

This dubious relic, hollow, void and null. Was once, you say, the great Protector's skull? Just as you please. Then certain proof remains. That no one now possesses Cromwell's brains.

OF all forms of manufacturing in the United States the woollen industry is the most highly protected. In some of the western States woollen mills are being closed down as unprofitable. In California for instance, the San Jose woollen mill was recently sold at auction. There were two bidders; the buildings will be razed and the machinery was sold for junk. This ends the woollen manufacturing business of the great State of California.

What is the answer?

arrives at a point where charges are made and warrants issued, he has been pretty sure of his ground, and few of the great criminals who have gone through his hands have escaped punishment. It is needless to state that the men under arrest will make the legal fight of their lives, for the unions will put forward every effort. Money, talent and influence will not be lacking to have the imprisoned men declared free and innocent.

There is one thing certain, however, and that is that the western United States are union ridden to an extent which is paralysing the industries of that country generally in much the same manner as in the case of the California woollen mill already referred to.

The report that McManigal has confessed to having a hand in many of these outrages, in which millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed and no less than 112 lives taken, seems at this writing to be pretty well verified. That McManigal was in some one's pay is also fairly clear. For whom were these outrages committed? This is for the courts to ascertain. It is to be hoped that the courts dig deep, and the guilty ones are brought to justice. But the United States Courts have obtained such a reputation for allowing guilty men to go free that one cannot help but feel the outcome to be somewhat dubious.

THE now celebrated Hebert marriage annulment case will, in all probability, find its way eventually to the Privy Council. This is as it should be. There can be no two sets of laws regarding marriage and divorce in this country. In the Hebert case the issue is clear. There are none of the attendant legal complications which surround many other cases of a somewhat similar nature. While familiar to most, a short resume of the case will do no harm.

Mr. and Mrs. Hebert were married on the 14th of 1908, by the Rev. William Timberlake, Methodist minister, of Montreal, who is authorized by the statutes of Quebec to perform marriages. Both of the parties were members of the Roman communion, but Mr. Timber-

lake was not aware of this. After they had lived together for some time, and had one child, the case was brought to the attention of the Archbishop of Montreal, who issued a decree declaring the marriage null and void.

The case then came before the civil courts, and the judge has given civil effect to the ecclesiastical judgment. The ground for the action of the church and the civil court was, not that the woman had been unfaithful to her vows, nor even because there was any other legal bar to the marriage, but solely because the marriage was not solemnized by a Roman priest.

The law in Quebec is different from that in other provinces, and it is contended that it would support the rules which any religious communion, recognized by law, might enact concerning marriage. But as the Roman communion is the only one which has such rules as the one which has been invoked in the Hebert case, it means that the Protestant communions are placed in a most peculiar position.

If a child is once baptised by a Roman priest, that child is thereby made a Romanist. Even if that child is brought up a Protestant, and has been a member of the Protestant church for years, the Roman communion still claims him, and it would seem that even in such a case his marriage would be null and void unless performed by a Roman priest.

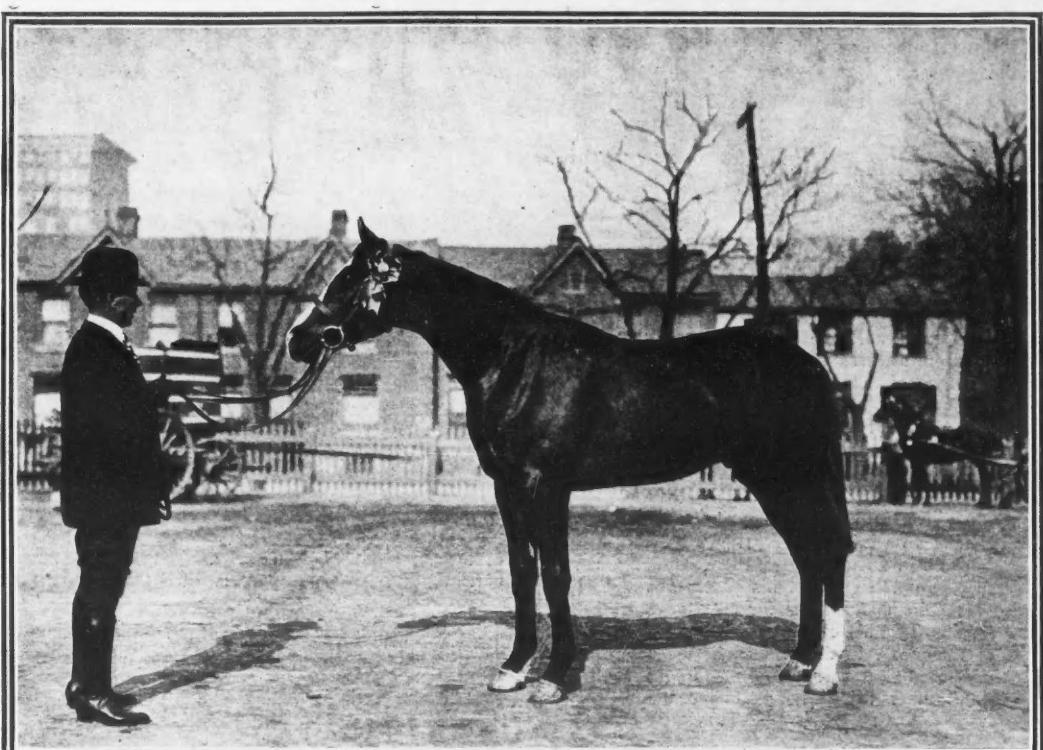
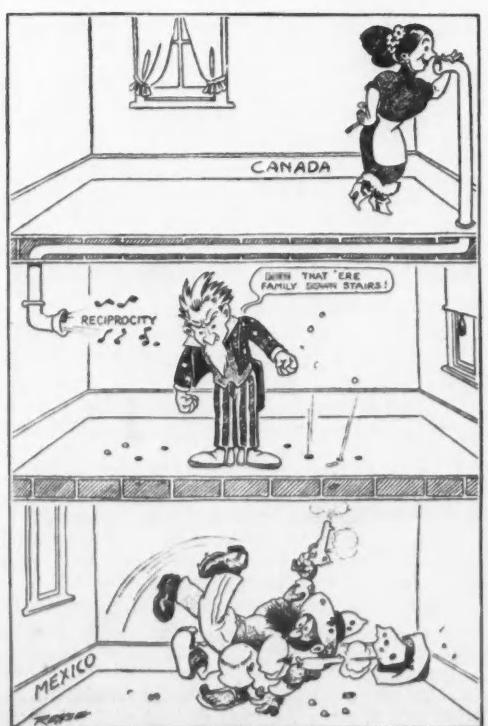
Bishop Farthing, of Montreal, in discussing the matter recently in the Anglican Cathedral, declared that there is a grave doubt as to the proper interpretation of the law of the province of Quebec on this question, and pointed out that "In March, 1901, Mr. Justice Archibald, in the Delpit case, gave judgment that the marriage of two Romanists before a Protestant minister was legal. He gave a very clear and exhaustive statement of the law upon this point. Mr. Justice Torrance also, in the case of Burns v. Fontaine, upheld the legality of a Protestant solemnizing the marriage of two Romanists."

"We cannot submit to see marriages thus dissolved," said the Bishop. "We do not desire to interfere with any disciplinary measures the Roman communion or any other communion may enact for its own members. If they choose to say that none of their faithful shall be married by any but a priest or minister of their own, that is a family matter; they are within their rights. But if two Romanists disobey that order and are married by another—it matters not if he be an Anglican priest, a Methodist or Presbyterian, by anyone declared by authority of the state to be a competent person for the performance of marriage—then they incur ecclesiastical penalties, and the Roman authorities, or the authorities of any communion, whatever it may be, have a right to inflict what penance they desire, if the parties concerned are willing to submit; but they cannot be allowed to touch the legality of the marriage so contracted, nor to affect the civil status of the man and wife, nor of their lawful issue."

Canon Roy, Vice-Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese issued a statement in reply to Bishop Farthing, in which he says:—"In asking that this impediment be upheld we are asking no favor. We simply ask that sacred agreements be observed. We simply demand rights guaranteed us by the constitution of the country. It seems to be forgotten in certain quarters that it was in virtue of a treaty that Canada was ceded to Great Britain, that in these treaties there are conditions guaranteeing to Catholics full liberty in religious matters, and in various constitutions which have been drawn up, including the Act of Confederation, maintain these rights in entirety. It is useless to protest against the action of the church in claiming certain rights in connection with



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WINNER OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP.  
Nipigon, owned by the Hon. Mrs. Adam Beck, winner of Earl Grey's trophy for the best Canadian four-year-old at the National Horse Show.

marriage as a sacrament. She will continue to pass laws on marriage, and if, in following this course of action, she comes into conflict with the legislation prevailing in certain countries, one cannot throw the blame upon her shoulders. ONE COULD HARDLY EXPECT HER TO ACCOMMODATE HER RULINGS TO THE LAWS OF EACH COUNTRY."

On the contrary, this is just exactly what one would expect any church, Roman or Protestant, to do, conform to the laws of the country. As a matter of fact, the Roman church has done this very thing in Germany and in Hungary, where at the moment the Ne Temere decree has no effect, owing to governmental intervention.

The treaty under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain did guarantee full religious liberty to Catholics, as the Rev. Canon Roy states. There is no room for argument on these premises, but at the same time it is very doubtful indeed if this Treaty or the Act of Confederation can, as he states, be made to read that Catholics or any other sect may start out making decrees which conflict with the common laws of the land, and this is what the Ne Temere decree would seem to do.

If the Treaty of Paris, the British North America Act and the Act of Confederation, gives one sect privileges which conflict with the civil and religious rights of the balance of the community, there is but one thing to do, and this is to abrogate the Treaty and amend the Acts.

THE policy of utilizing at what is substantially cost price, a fair proportion of the waters of Niagara Falls, converted into cheap power and light for Ontario consumers, is being rapidly worked out on a broad and comprehensive scale. Early this week Sir James Whitney and Hon. Adam Beck, with other pioneers and apostles of the movement, foregathered under the portals of the City Hall, Toronto, and told the interested multitude that the light which glowed above their heads was physical evidence that so far the plan had been a success. It was an interesting and momentous occasion. The municipal system designed to serve Toronto and other Ontario centres with electric light direct from the Falls, so to speak, and also power to manufacturers, makes its official bow amidst circumstances very far from being ordinary. The system, so far as Toronto is concerned, starts out openly opposed by another system, Sir William Mackenzie bosses the competing plant, and there are signs that the end either Sir William will have his fill of fighting, or one more skeleton will be added to those which have fallen by the wayside, victims of the attempt of the people to secure through public ownership, the things they must use without the intervention of private-owned corporations. What the end will be no man can say. Two bulky giants are face to face. There is Sir William Mackenzie, who controls outright a pole line planted tower by tower right from Niagara Falls into the city of Toronto. He holds in the hollow of his hand this generating and carrying company, and with it auxiliary and independent electrical traction and light companies which will soon be thrown together into a great electrical combination, the existence of which might have been foreseen years ago. Besides owning the generating company, Sir William recently outbid the city of Toronto and came away with the Toronto Electric Light Company. There can be no doubt in the world but what these strokes of one of the most experienced and one of the shrewdest financiers in Canada have materially weakened the position both of the Hydro-Electric system in the province, and the municipal system in Toronto.

Had Sir James Whitney been as far-seeing as is his rival, he undoubtedly would have bought the Electrical Development Company when the same was on the market a couple of years ago at a bargain price. A natural corollary of this would have been the acquisition by the city, which is working hand in hand with the Hydro-Electric, of the Toronto Electric Light Company. But the cards fell the other way, so that Sir William has the going concerns, and the other has been built up, section by section. Ontario went right ahead, however, and built what is said to be the finest and most modern pole line in the world. Against the capital and the experience of Sir William, Ontario also arrays quite a showing of capital. No quarter is asked on either side, and precious little will be given. From the outset, it is going to be a battle of rates. The rates charged will determine which system is to get the business, and the establishment of the rates must depend on how much money it is going to take to operate each rival system. On the one side are forces which are aiming to supply the people of the province and of this city with power and light at the bare cost of production and maintenance, while opposed are other forces which would prefer to sell power and light at cost, plus a general dividend.

Sir William Mackenzie must have thought long and earnestly over the problem before he decided to compete with this great public ownership movement, and his deepest and most concentrated thought would most probably be directed into this channel; that come what may he necessarily has against him the enacting powers of the Ontario Legislature which, as a learned Judge has said

can do anything, even take the coat off a man's back. The ordinary man hopes that the finely-planned ideal of Hon. Adam Beck and of Sir James Whitney will go ahead in the future overcoming obstacles one by one, as it has in the past.

*The Colonel*  
Simcoe, Ont., May 1, 1911.  
"I have been reading your Gold and Dross columns ever since it was instituted, and would state that to your subscribers dabbling in stocks, it is all Gold and no Dross." W. P.



### Fly the Flag, But See That it is the Right One.

The Editor, Toronto Saturday Night.

Sir,—Under the heading "Fly the Flag," laudable sentiments are expressed by a correspondent in your issue of the 29th, which the writer of this would fully endorse.

Being a native of Ottawa, and one who witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of our Dominion Parliament Buildings by the late Sovereign King Edward in 1860, and also having had the honor of being a member of the first Canadian Corps, originated by the late Col. Macmillan and his father, which took part in the opening ceremonies of the first Parliament by lying in the passage from the main entrance to the Senate Chamber, I may be pardoned for showing a desire to perpetuate the flag which floated over us on those two occasions. But, in your correspondent's letter my attention was attracted by the suggested general use of the particular "Union Jack" flag. Unless I am mistaken, the use of the "Jack" alone is properly restricted to public buildings, and over dwellings of certain individuals only, while the proper bunting for ordinary citizens should be the Red Ensign. Will you kindly set me and other readers right on this question.

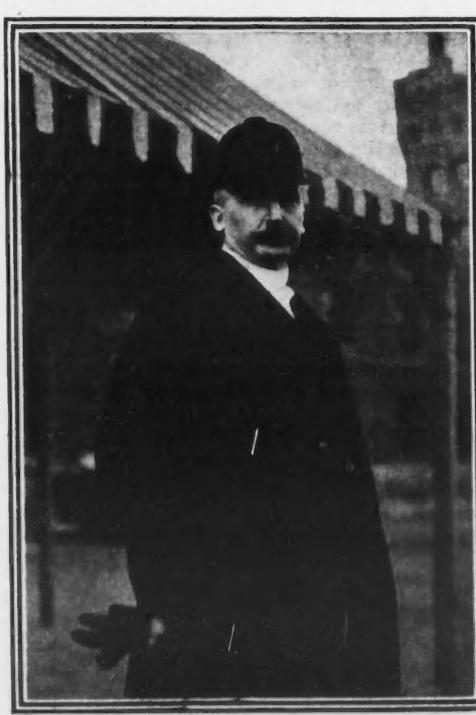
In connection with the subject, I might add, being somewhat disappointed and hurt when in Ottawa about six or seven years ago, on some public holiday (I forget what day), to notice on the main street what looked like a preponderance of the Stars and Stripes among the decorations. Without actual count, it appeared to me there were more American than British flags flying on Sparks Street.

Thanking you for space, I am,

Port Hope, April 30th.

BYTOWN CANADIAN.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The only flag that a private individual or a corporation has the right to fly on shore is the national flag, the Union Jack in its plain condition and without any emblazonment. This, it may be observed, is more honored in the breach than in the observance. The red ensign is the distinguishing flag of the British merchant service and special orders to this effect were issued by Queen Anne in 1707, and again by Queen Victoria in 1867. The order of Queen Anne was that merchant vessels should fly a red flag with a Union Jack described in the upper corner thereof next the staff.] This is probably the first time that the term Union Jack was officially used. The Union Jack is flown by the representatives of the Empire throughout the world; upon men-of-war, upon fortresses, and with various other devices by governors-generals and colonial governments.]



HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON.  
The former Cabinet Minister as he appeared at the Horse Show, where he was one of the most successful exhibitors.

## THAT REMINDS ME!

TORTURE AND MATRIMONY

By ALBERT R. CARMAN.

THE news that the rebels against the Sultan Mulai Hafid tortured such of his friends as they captured after the taking of Fez, may or may not be endorsed by later advices; but it is perfectly in keeping with the spirit of the place and the people. They still dwell in an era of thought which regards torture as not only justifiable but so natural that opposition to it by European critics is seldom regarded as sincere. When the Sultan himself tortured the Roghi—a local rebel—some years ago, the British Consul strongly objected; and the Sultan immediately came to the conclusion that the British were supporting the rebel for some reason he could not understand. So he killed the Roghi over-night to put an end to that plot at all events.

The weakness of our position in dealing with peoples of another civilization is that we cannot be persuaded to give them credit for good faith in regarding their courses as right. We think that they *must know* that they are wrong when they cannot help seeing that we do not act as they do. We expect them to take our conduct as the indisputable standard of right, and to perceive at once that, when they differ from us, they must be fatally wrong.

Now it is funny; but they are just as pig-headed on that point as we are. They *know* that what they do is right; and, if we pretend that we want them to stop it because it is wrong, they begin to puzzle their minds to find out what our real motive is—what "little game" we are covering up by our transparently false pretence that we think their wholly usual conduct is morally wrong.

A case in point is polygamy. Polygamous peoples think that polygamy is right—not merely permissible but commendable. They tell you that it provides thousands of women with good, safe homes who would otherwise be cast into the bazaars; and that it greatly increases the number of children which strengthens the race and nation. When I hear Roosevelt talking as if quantity and not quality of off-spring were the true way to prevent "race suicide," I sometimes wonder that he does not follow his argument to its logical conclusion and advocate polygamy. It certainly is the surest method of filling the cradle, and the Oriental stands a better chance of getting more healthy children in his brood with his four wives than the Rooseveltian hero would have in wearing one wife down to the point of exhaustion.

However, this is getting on to delicate ground. I remember discussing polygamy one day with an open-minded guide I had in Algiers. He was not a polygamist—for he was too poor—but he had had a couple of wives already, having divorced his first one. He had no complaint to make against her, but she simply didn't suit him. So he sent her back to her home, though he had to pay over her dowry in order to get rid of her. Then he "bought" a second wife, and I judged that she was "fair" to middling." He could not be described as an enthusiastic husband; and he was strongly of the opinion that a gentle beating was on occasion a good thing for the best of wives.

H E was also in favor of polygamy. And after a time, I came to the conclusion that he thought that I was really in favor of it, too; but that, lacking opportunity, I was inclined to cry "sour grapes." It was hard for him to get into his head the idea that any right-thinking man had a genuinely serious objection to the custom. Our women would not "stand for it"—that was all. They were emancipated; and he was plainly not a little sorry for us. When I asked him if he would like a Christian wife, he shook his head vigorously and laughingly said that he most surely would not. They were far too independent for his idea of home comfort.

In Morocco, the four-wife system of polygamy is in force. That is, a Moslem may have four Moorish wives only; but he can add as many negro wives as please him. The Moor, however, is not a sensualist. His multiplicity of wives—in the rare cases where he can afford them—do not seem to detract from his robust character, his abstemious character. Europeans who know him well and whom I met in Tangier, say that he is anything but sensual. He lives so much in the saddle, in the market and in the cafe that he is a very poor family man, indeed; and the "harem" is a world apart where he spends but little of his time. In this respect, he is quite unlike the rich townsmen of more effeminate Moslem races.

But we started talking of torture; and how that led us naturally to matrimony, I do not remember. When the French get to Fez and establish themselves there, they will put an end to torture; and the tourists of the future will be shown the instruments of the Moorish torturers in a Museum. Such rooms dot the Continent of Europe to-day. With all our pride of civilization, we are not very far from the generations who employed the most ingenious and inhuman tortures upon their enemies and in the processes of justice. Yet, side by side with these implements of hell, there grew up noble characters—manly men and loyal women—and it is a tremendous mistake to judge the people of other days by the standards of our own.

I AM saying this because you are about to watch the dying agonies of a great people—the Moors—and our papers will be full of things about them which will lead th: hasty to conclude that it is high time they were swept from the face of the earth. But the truth is that, having been driven out of Spain and isolated in their "island" of Morocco—blue water on two sides, the Sahara on the third and the pirates of Algiers on the fourth—they have simply stood still since the days of Ferdinand and Isabella. They have not marched with modern progress, for they were not of it. They hated the Christians who drove them out of their Palace of the Alhambra and their rich domains in Andalusia; and they would have nothing to do with them on any terms. So they are living to-day the life our ancestors lived when Moorish development in Spain was arrested—a development whose very ruins are among the wonders of the modern world.

Let us remember, as Morocco is turned inside out and we are glutted on "horrors," that the country is contemporaneous with Henry VIII. and his six wives, with competitive religious burnings in Smithfield, with torture all over Europe, with Holy Wars without end. French occupation will be a magnificent thing for Morocco. The latent wealth of the land will be developed. But let us do credit to the race which covered its face with a veil after the surrender of Grenada and has dozed in a mediæval twilight ever since.

MAY 6, 1911.

## TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT

3



Even the Morning Post, which sees in Mr. Balfour's speech as a whole, "the minimum of what could be expected of him in the present crisis," agrees that "Mr. Bryce cannot be blamed" for his conduct over the reci-



ORTIE McMANIGAL,

The man who is said to have confessed to complicity in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting, and to have implicated J. J. McNamara and others.

procacy agreement. We hope—we do not say we expect—that we shall have no more of these unworthy attacks upon a British ambassador.

## His Last Appearance.

**I**N the days of the old Toronto Athletic Club, the city was fairly overrun with boxers great and small," says Mr. Frank Nelson, the veteran Canadian sporting writer. "There were many boxing schools, and the ambitions of many a young man was to be a second Sullivan, a McCoy or a Corbett. One boy in whom I was much interested had an idea that he could fight, and one night he invited me down to see him in action.

"As this boy went into the ring he beckoned the referee over to his corner and asked him to make an announcement. The referee, the late Frank Passmore of Hamilton, was willing, and said:

"Mr. Glynn asks me to say that this is his first appearance in any ring."

"In about seven seconds my boy friend was lying flat on his back with small chances of getting on his feet for an hour or two. He was badly hurt physically, but his mind was clear. He whispered something to the referee, and this officer stopped the count.

"Mr. Glynn wishes to supplement his announcement of a few seconds ago," said the referee, addressing the crowd. "This is not only his first but absolutely his last appearance on the ring."

## A Thousand Dollar Bill.

**Q**UEER things sometimes happen in the big departmental stores. The other day a well-dressed woman walked into a Toronto store and proceeded to make some purchases which were all small in size and yet were valuable. She shopped on a transfer card, and when she had accumulated about three hundred dollars' worth of goods, she produced a thousand dollar bill to pay for them, announcing that she would take the parcels with her. The employee to whom she gave the thousand dollar bill looked at it critically and made some objections to taking it. He said that it would be necessary to call up some bank to certify as to its genuineness as currency. The woman was indignant, but told him that if he doubted its genuineness, by all means to verify it. So a bank was called up and the information was obtained that thousand dollar bills really existed. The employee came back to the customer with profuse apologies, explaining how careful they had to be, etc. But the woman was very wrathful and said that she had made up her mind not to take the goods after all. She had never been so humiliated in her life before. She insisted on having her money back and was on the point of leaving the store, when the employee succeeded in mollifying her, finally persuading her to take her purchases. With a great show of reluctance she produced the money, received her seven hundred dollars change, and walked out with her parcels. Next morning when the thousand dollar bill was deposited at the bank, it was found to be a bogus one. The woman had had two bills in her purse, and her little scheme had been, first to show the good one, have it certified, recover it and then pay out the second one.

—

## His Son's Vocation.

**A** GREAT many farmers are in the city at the present time trying to find help among the crowds of immigrants arriving from the Old Land, and the following story is told of one man. He had been listening to a conversation between business men, who were themselves natives of rural districts, but who regretted the tendency of farmers' sons to seek employment in the city when the great free life of the country could be theirs.

"I dunno that there's as much of it as you think," said the old farmer, "I had six boys and all except one either have farms near me or else out West."

"What about the other lad?" asked a city man.

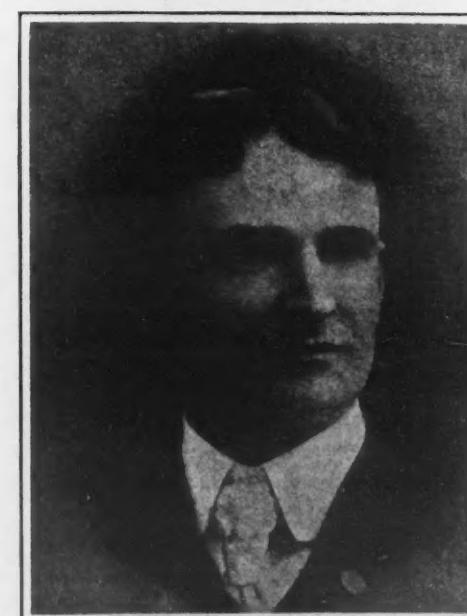
"Oh, he simply couldn't bear farming. He just naturally seemed to hate that sort of work, and he never knew how to go about it. If he wanted to drive a cow out of the garden, he had to run in and read how to do it out of a book."

"I suppose he took up a profession," surmised one of his listeners.

"No, he had a gift for writing," declared the proud father, "he's doing mighty well on the staff of a weekly paper. He runs a section about 'hints to farmers,' and advanced notions in agriculture, and advises young men to get back to the land."

## Balfour on Bryce.

**I**N England Mr. Bryce has of late been the subject of a good many disgraceful attacks in connection with the reciprocity agreement, says the Westminster Gazette, and it continues: It is pleasant, therefore, to read what Mr. Balfour said yesterday in the House of Commons. "I do not intend to say a word against Mr. Bryce." "I make no charge against Mr. Bryce." Indeed, Mr. Balfour paid him a tribute as generous as it is well deserved. "I believe it is a matter of common knowledge that the tact and popularity of Mr. Bryce in the United States have greatly smoothed such slight friction as there may have been between the two great kindred communities with regard to a few outstanding questions, which have been settled, or many of which have been settled, since the present government came into office, to the immense advantage of everybody concerned, and settled largely by the skill of Mr. Bryce as well as by the good will of the two great governments concerned."



J. J. McNAMARA.

The secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Structural Iron Workers, who is to stand trial for implication in the Los Angeles dynamite outrages.

American Press.

## TOLD IN THE LOBBY

Mr. Joseph Russell,  
Member of Parliament for East Toronto.

THE pieces are moving rapidly on the political chess board just now. While, of course, there must come a checkmate to the game being played by the Opposition, sooner or later, on the reciprocity board, there is every indication of a long struggle for supremacy. Mr. Borden has come out with the slogan of "uncompromising hostility," which has been met by Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the battle cry of "uncompromising support." And in the meantime the astute chieftain who leads the Liberal party, has found a loophole out of which he can wriggle, so far as the approaching Imperial Conference is concerned. Down at Rideau Hall his Excellency Earl Grey is busily engaged in perfecting plans for the extermination of "house flies." Mr. Borden and his followers are talking of fighting "to the bitter end" (surely an unfortunate prophecy), and keeping Parliament going until the "snow flies." A hot summer session on the "hill" is promised the legislators, and all because of that innocent looking little pact which Mr. Fielding brought home from Washington on January 26th last. The next few weeks may cause an ebbing of enthusiasm on both sides. It is hard to fight all the time, and even the most pugnacious political warrior may well fight shy of the heated term on the banks of the rushing Ottawa. And it is just possible that when the lilac hedges about the Lovers' Walk are ablaze with bloom, the call of the prairie, the stream, and furrow may become so insistent that the "talk-shop" will post the sign "will return in October."

An all-night session is not a thing of beauty. They held one recently—the first of the session—for the apparent object of getting into training for the trials of strength which must take place, as soon as the parties definitely lock horns on the reciprocity issue. On the occasion of the debate on the report of the Committee which investigated the charge that Mr. Lanctot, the member for Richelieu, had had his house at Sorel painted by Government workmen, and with material from the shops of the Marine Department, there were twenty speakers on the list. The House met at three o'clock, and with a brief recess for dinner sat right through—or the majority of the members slept right through—until five o'clock the following morning. And most of the hard-worked men who draw \$2,500 a year for their Parliamentary services, enjoyed themselves like a lot of boys playing truant. And it was not a subject over which to burst into peals of joy. Here was a member deliberately charged by one of his fellows with being a party to the theft of materials and the time of employees of the Sorel shops, for the painting of his private residence. Not only did Mr. Lanctot had done no wrong, but they also reported that poor Mr. Blondin, who felt it was his public duty to draw attention to this alienation of the Government's stores, was worthy of censure. And the men who support Sir Wilfrid Laurier, solemnly debated the question until the early hours of the following morning, and then came to the same conclusion. It is to laugh!

If David Arthur Lafontaine were not the member for Montcalm, he would easily earn a fat living on the vaudeville stage. In the cold grey dawn of the morning after the all night sitting on the Lanctot case, he it was who came to the rescue and made the jaded ones, waiting hungrily for the clang of the division bells, laugh heartily. And the man who can cause laughter in Parliament is worth his weight in gold. He is indeed a "rara avis." Just at three o'clock when the Sergeant at Arms had bowed his head on his sword, His Honor Mr. Speaker had crossed his legs, and was dreaming of his fishing preserve down on the Bonaventure river, and even David Henderson, the Halton veteran, was taking his forty winks, up rose David Arthur Lafontaine and started to make a noise like the Twelfth of July. Immediately the House woke up. Colonel Harry Smith thought there was a row going on somewhere in the precincts and started to hunt for it; the Speaker sat bolt upright and started to check his list of orators for the twentieth time that weary night, and David Henderson turned over on his left side and muttered something which sounded like "I will fight this thing to a finish." When Lafontaine gets really going he whirs his arms like Rembrandt's Mill. He knocks over glasses of Mr. Pugsley's specially sterilized water (Mr. Pugsley says it is full of minute organisms which are quite harmless), dashes up and down the aisle, and invariably drops his spectacles and has half a dozen page boys groping for them under his feet. But his eloquence! Ah! It flows over the heads of his listeners like the rush of the north waters down the Chaudiere. All of this and more he did on the morning in question, and the House dropped its ennui and did just what David Arthur Lafontaine intended it should—it laughed. And even when Hon. William Patterson came in for that early morning vote, topped by a silk hat of the vintage of 1857 (he has a weakness for hats of that year because that was the date of the first reciprocity treaty) the good-humored laughter which greeted him was not half so hearty as that which was evoked by the antics of the man from Montcalm, who smashed the Liberal machine in that riding at a by-election in spite of the Herculean efforts of Lemieux and Company and was elected as an old fashioned reformer.

HERE is an eruption of spring suits in Parliament just now. The sombre garments of winter have given place to checks and blues, and when the assistant clerk, Monsieur Plante, rose to call the names at the last division, he had difficulty in recognizing some of the occupants of the rear benches. Dr. Sproule, as befits his constituency, is sporting a nobby suit of grey; Hon. John Haggart, one of the oldest men in the House, is fearfully and wonderfully attired in a brand new brown mixture, and Hon. William Pugsley is to be seen patrolling the Parliamentary grounds over which he, as Minister of Public Works, has charge, in one of the very latest things in Alice blue, or something like that. Colonel Sam Hughes has taken to wearing a bright red tie—probably to remind him of the various bloody battles in which he has participated—and even Mr. Foster has a new black bowler, which sits on that Fosterian brow with



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American Press.

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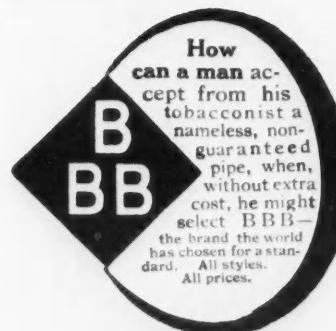
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IT was pioneer days at Edenvale. Settlers were coming into the river lands with stout hearts and determination to hew out homes for themselves from the dense forests. My parents were among the early settlers. Consequently, I was to see much of happy life among the woods. I now recall the amusement myself and my younger brothers used to have in scaring my father's pigs whenever they went near the woods. All we had to do was to reach the woods unnoticed, break a few sticks and make a gruff noise, to see the porkers rush for their yard. During the early part of that year one of the drove had been taken by a bear, and later on the largest hog had kept bruin a bay for a short time until a man drove the bear away. Porkey came home minus an ear and badly cut up. Hence the cause of their fright. During the following season I saw two large pigs cut up badly by bears. Several young cattle were killed, also sheep. At last bruin was wounded by some hunters, but with the return of another year and spring season settlers began to report loss of hogs and sheep, and again old greyface was seen. And it now became known that it was the same old tyrant that did all the killing. He was known by the fact that where most bears have brown noses his was quite grey. About midsummer my father missed one of his oxen, a calf, and cow at evening. As these cattle never remained away over night fears were entertained that old greyface had killed the calf. However, later in the evening the calf and ox came home. One glance at old Lion told the story. His face was cut with big gashes and his long horns were red with blood. Shortly afterwards the old cow came limping home. She was cut on the head, neck, and shoulders; and her long, slim horns also discolored with blood. The calf was unharmed. Greyface was never seen again. The old ox and cow got the credit.

A few years previous a settler by the name of Kelley had located a farm near Phelpston, Ont., and with his young wife had erected a small house. Close by was a pen made of logs in which they kept a couple of hogs. One day Mrs. Kelley was startled to see what she believed to be a large dog trying to take pig out of the pen. Seizing a hand spike she succeeded in driving the creature away and broke its back. At evening her husband came home accompanied by a neighbor, and upon being told of the adventure followed up the trail and found bruin in the woods close by and killed him with axes. A few years later, while plowing one day, my attention was drawn to our herd of cattle bellowing and galloping around in a circle. My father and I went to investigate. The cattle had surrounded a small bear. Upon our approach the cattle became quiet and bruin, very badly frightened, escaped to the woods. During the harvest we were sure to have considerable grain broken down and eaten by bears. We saw them many times, but I never killed one.

I have always found the black bear if left alone would always go his own way without attacking even a child. A few years ago I went one evening with my parents to pick a few thimble-berries. I was quite close to a hemlock tree, when my mother asked me if that funny little animal, with a brown nose, coming down the tree was a raccoon. When I looked up I saw a small cub coming down the opposite side of the tree. He had his head just past the side of the tree watching us. Over a brush pile about fifteen yards from us we saw the bushes moving and thought my father was there. Our surprise was great when my father answered my request to see the cub from the opposite direction. Upon the little fellow reaching the ground, he joined (as we supposed) his mother and departed quietly. We also took our departure well pleased with having learned another lesson in nature.

Bears are very fond of honey, and I have seen many trees which contained bees all torn open and the honey taken out by bears at a height of twenty to thirty feet from the ground; and have also (by noticing a tree bears were going up quite frequently) discovered a hive of wild bees in a tree that proved too solid for them to tear open. Bears are also expert fishers, and I well remember, as do quite a number of residents of Vespra, how bears at one time caught sturgeon in the Nottawasaga River. At a point near Willow Creek, a large elm tree had fallen into the stream, blocking it so that the water flowed over the log in a shallow stream. The sturgeon would go up the river in the spring to feed upon the spawn of other fishes. Then during the early part of June they would return to

the lake. Any person who has watched a sturgeon going down stream in swift water knows they usually go through the swiftest water tail first. This was supposed to be the case at the elm tree. No person saw the bears catch the fish; but upon the shore were over a dozen large heads and a few partly eaten sturgeon, and Bruin's foot-prints told the rest of the story. In Algonquin Park bears are plentiful, and during the spawning season of various fishes (especially suckers) Bruin throws dozens of fish out of the small streams upon the banks. This is evidently done by striking the fish with their great claws.

They are also great feeders upon ants and large white grubs to be found under the bark of dead trees. In going over the trails in the Park we see many instances of bears tearing quite large holes into logs and stumps in search of ants. They are also very destructive to fawns, killing more than wolves. They also kill beaver whenever a chance offers. In going through the woods small spruce and balsam trees are often found stripped of their bark during the spring months. This is Bruin's work. He licks up the sweet sap of these trees. Old trappers say this is the bear's spring tonic. In going through the woods certain trees may be found where bears stand up and tear the bark with their claws. This act, it is said, they will repeat every time they pass the tree. The Indian has a saying: "To measure himself, see how he grow."

At the approach of winter bears go into their dens, where they remain in a stupor until awakened by the warm spring days, when they come out and at once partake of the sweet juices of the balsam and spruce. At this time their fur is said to be most valuable. While wild fruits last, bears feed largely upon them. But during the past summer, the Munn Lumber Co., operating in Algonquin Park, had considerable trouble with bears carrying away bacon, etc. Not being allowed to destroy them, the men resorted to many amusing tricks, and very laudable were some of the results. One bear took a special notion to stealing the men's dinners. After doing so a couple of times, the young man in charge hung the dinner up in a tree about three inches in diameter, having been told by several that bears couldn't climb small trees. But Bruin did the trick easily. Next day the man took a large boat. Rowing up the lake to the point where they were working, the boat was run ashore and the lunch covered up carefully in the stern. About 11 o'clock he went to get lunch, and to his surprise found Bruin out in the boat out on the lake enjoying the lunch. He had walked into the back of the boat, which raised the front off the shore. Then a wind drifted them out.

Later on at Lake of Two Rivers I had the pleasure of seeing two large bears come right into the cooking apartments of a camp of lumbermen and commence to help themselves to bacon and beans. My companion, Mr. Wm. Robinson, of Bobcaygeon, Ont., asked me for my revolver. He fired a couple of shots into the air, when they scampered away into the thicket. About an hour afterward Mr. Robinson awakened me, and said old cuffie was snuffing around the edge of our tent. I crawled out of my sleeping bag, and dressed and waited at the tent door. We saw the bear pass at about ten feet distance, go right into the shed, stand up beside the stove, and with a sweep of his paw knock the lid off the bake-kettle. I raised my revolver and fired. There was a crash of pans, and Bruin went bounding into the woods.

We were not bothered again for a few days, when the lumbermen moved camp four miles away. As we were dining with them, we moved our camp also, and had just got nicely settled when one evening we were awakened by the cook giving a great shout. We asked what was the matter. He said he must have been dreaming, as he thought he saw a very large bear standing in his tent. Next day they found it was no dream. There was Bruin quite alive, sampling pie and cookies, and evidently taking great pleasure in doing so. After considerable noise we heard him go down into the swamp. The following evening Bruin came out to the camp before dark; about twenty-five men saw him; he stood and looked at us for a few moments, then went back into the deep woods. One of the men wanted permission to play a trick upon him. It was given, and a small tree weighing about four hundred pounds was placed about three feet up from the ground. A trip was arranged and baited with cookies and bacon. We had just lain down for the night when we heard the tree drop and a scuffle. Upon going to it we found a bunch of his fur, and a short distance away Bruin was munching the bait.



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# MUSIC DRAMA



## COMING PLAYS.

Forecast of next week's theatrical entertainments.

Written exclusively for SATURDAY NIGHT by James S. Metcalfe, critic of New York Life.

## FOLLOWING THE PATH OF JEFFERSON AND WARFIELD.

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## Ginger Girls

May 15—"Fads and Follies"



LOUIS MANN,  
Who will be seen in "The Man Who Stood Still" and "The Cheater" at the Royal Alexandra next week.

tinuously interesting. Miss Ruby Michie in the title role revealed a most delightful talent, both in its humorous and emotional aspects; Miss Meta Macbeth's sketch of a slavey of gaudy tastes was capital fun; Mr. Campbell Becher was perfectly cast in the role of a very decent guardsman, and Dr. Pardee Bucke found abundant scope for his droll mannerisms in the role of a comic parson.

Toronto held her end up well with the production of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," by the Associate Players of the Margaret Eaton School of Expression. It was in the matter of costuming one of the most gorgeous productions either professional or amateur that the writer has witnessed. Mrs. Scott Raff had very cleverly condensed the play so as to give it a continuous stream of interest without unduly exceeding the time limit of an hour and a half. The Marlow, is always impressive, though

production had genuine movement to it, due not only to the performers, but to the fact that Goldsmith was about the cleverest man in the concoction of clean yet racy situations, that his century produced. Miss Dora Mayor who was deliciously refined, pretty and vivacious, as Kate Hardcastle, made an especial hit with the audience; Mr. Basil G. Morgan, the Marlow, is always impressive, though

his *metier* is tragedy rather than roles, especially of the French school. comedy, and the broadly comic roles of Tony as played by Mr. Milton Lee and Diggory presented by Mr. J. F. Tilley, were held in especial favor by the audience.

Of the musical features only two were in the trophy class. The chief of these was the production of "The Chimes of Normandy" by the Winnipeg Amateur Operatic Society. With the exception of a celebrated presentation of "The Mikado" in Toronto twenty years ago, it was the best amateur production of comic opera. This was largely due to the musical director, Mr. Bourgeault, and the stage mistress, Mrs. C. P. Walker, who had drilled the chorus to a high degree of precision and efficiency. The male chorus was much finer than in most travelling organizations and in Serpentine, the society presented in the person of Miss Edna Landers, a most charming soubrette in voice, humor and personality.

The other musical offering of importance was Dr. Horner's Choir, a most admirably balanced organization, of fine tonal quality in all sections. Its singing of Gounod's "Babylon's Wave" was excellent.

Hector Charlesworth

THAT Mr. Edgar Selwyn has spent much time in theatrical boarding-houses is clear to anyone who witnesses a performance of his comedy, "The Country Boy." For such a wealth of detail, and local color so vivid and convincing, could come only from a long and intimate acquaintance. And Mr. Selwyn has made excellent use of his material. In fact it is the scenes in Mrs. Banan's boarding-house which have raised this piece from a conventional little play of sentiment—and rather threadbare sentiment at that—into an unusually vigorous and interesting comedy of real life.

The plot deals with the boy from the small town who goes to New York to make his fortune. He sets out hopefully, promising himself and the girl to come back home in a year, having "made good." But he finds "making good" to be rather a harder process than he had imagined. His luck continues bad, and his financial depression is indicated by the elevation of his bed-room to successive storeys, until he comes down again to a folding-bed in the sitting-room, preparatory to landing out on the sidewalk. In the meantime, of course, he has become innocently entangled with a chorus-lady of the kind that seeks the "easiest way." And then he hears that his country-town sweetheart is to be married. In desperation he is about to visit the other world by the "gas route," when his eyes are opened to his folly by another boarder, a newspaperman. The two of them, along with a third boarder, who has made a lucky strike, decide to go back to Fairview, the country boy's home town, and start a newspaper. They do so, and the country boy "makes good" at last.

The various parts are admirably taken, especially that of the newspaperman Merkle, by Robert McWade, Jr. Forrest Winant, as Tom, the country boy, is very good in an extremely difficult role; and Arthur Shaw is excellent as Weinstein, the ticket-speculator. But every member of the large cast is thoroughly satisfactory, and the result is an unusually brisk and enjoyable performance.

THE KISSING GIRL has proven to be not nearly so interesting as her nickname would lead one to suspect. In fact, as played by Miss Texas Guinan, this osculatory young woman is rather a bore. Miss Guinan is well named. There is a breeziness about her methods which is strongly suggestive of sage-brush and sand; and her artistic ideals seem to be decidedly of a rather long-horned variety. In fact, Miss Guinan's gifts are of a kind that would be much more effective in "Sure-Shot Sue" or "The Girl Buccaro," than in her present role. As for the other members of the company, they might be more interesting if they were given half a chance. But an all-star cast could do little with lines and situations so hopelessly inane as those for which the authors or adapters of this piece are responsible. Some of the music, however, is rather catchy. But it would take more than a few infections jingles to save this production. And Chicago is said to have liked it! Well, Chicago is old enough to know better.

THE singing of Mary Garden at Massey Hall last week was at once a revelation and a disappointment. It showed the famous prima donna to be possessed of a powerful and expressive voice, capable of fine dramatic effects, but lacking the quality and purity of tone which makes for success on the concert platform. It also gave one some insight into the interpretative ability which has given her an international reputation in the singing of modern operatic

(See also page 14).

## SOME REPRESENTATIVE OPINIONS OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NEW (11TH) EDITION OF THE

# Encyclopaedia Britannica

Several thousand subscribers to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica who recorded their applications in advance of publication recently received Volumes I. to XIV. of the work. The Cambridge University Press has received hundreds of congratulatory letters from those who are now in possession of these volumes. The following extracts are typical of the general comments made by subscribers in their letters, and demonstrate with what an extraordinary degree of satisfaction and enthusiasm the new work—particularly in the India paper flexible binding format—is being welcomed by all classes of the educated English-speaking public:

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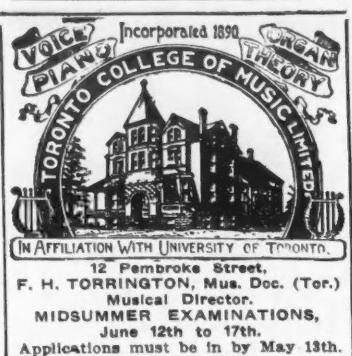
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# MUSIC AND DRAMA

THE Earl Grey Musical and Dramatic trophy competitions which were held at Winnipeg last week, were in the dramatic field, the most extensive and elaborate that have been held since the competitions were inaugurated by His Excellency in 1907. In a musical sense they were somewhat disappointing, but this is attributable to the fact that musical enterprise is as yet in its infancy in the West and that it was not found expedient to bring large bodies of voices and instrumentalists from distant cities. As a Winnipeg lady said in Toronto a few weeks ago, the capital of Manitoba lies about one hundred dollars from everywhere. This fact rendered the more unexpected the enterprise of those amateur actors who travelled from the distant cities of Toronto, Ottawa and London in the east, and far away Edmonton in the west, to try for the dramatic trophy. Indeed, it may be asked what was one trophy among so many. In addition Winnipeg itself provided five purely dramatic entries and one admirable comic opera production as a candidate for the musical trophy. Those whose official duties compelled their attendance at the performances were therefore kept busy and they would have been still busier had not companies entered from the towns of Regina, Portage la Prairie and Prince Albert, decided to withdraw prior to the contests.

It was regrettable that the city of Winnipeg itself did not concentrate its dramatic efforts on one or two productions. Nearly every local performance revealed someone of more than ordinary talent, yet there was such a diffusion of the theatrical skill of the community, that none of the dramatic offerings from that city came within reasonable distance of the trophy. Nevertheless, the largest and most fashionable audience of the week turned out to see a Winnipeg production, "The Mills of the Gods," written by a prominent citizen, Major Devine, D.S.O. Major Devine was joint author with Mr. Ernest Beaumont of the play which won the trophy at Ottawa in 1907, known as "The Release of Allan Danvers." His present production was written in three weeks and hurriedly rehearsed, and it showed every evidence of haste. For the guidance of others who may be writing plays, it may be said that this production showed plainly that any one who has a drama in incubation should spend more than three weeks in giving shape and dialogue. It proved a morbid play with the spectre of murderous insanity hovering over the future of a beautiful and loving girl. As one of the local papers said, it possessed an Ibsen theme but unfortunately it was not written by Ibsen. The performance of a morbid play by amateurs does not as a rule tend to make it any more cheerful and though there was one very pretty drawing room scene filled with handsome and richly dressed women, the general note of the production was one of gloom. The production, however, revealed in Miss Castle, who played the doomed heroine, a young lady of talent, both as an actress and musician.

The other Winnipeg productions which came within the view of the dramatic judge, at least two were worthy of serious consideration. The best of them was "The Chimney Corner," by H. T. Craven, presented by the Strollers Dramatic Club of that city. The piece is one written for amateurs and is hopelessly stilted and fatuous. Why there should be any distinction between plays for amateurs and professionals the writer cannot comprehend. If amateurs are to perform any useful service at all it is in the production of plays of a higher literary order than one is accustomed to see in the commercial playhouse. The club which did this piece possessed several performers of skill and one actress, Mrs. Kitson, who in the role of a tried and cheerful mother, did a most touching bit of work. The stage manager had also contrived a most appropriate and picturesque interior setting, a factor in the success of a play which amateurs too frequently neglect. Strangely enough the best actor whom Winnipeg presented for public inspection appeared in a production of "A Pair

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FOLLOWING THE PATH OF JEFFERSON AND WARFIELD.

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James S. Metcalfe



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production had genuine movement to it, due not only to the performers, but to the fact that Goldsmith was about the cleverest man in the concoction of clean yet racy situations, that his century produced. Miss Dora Mavor who was deliciously refined, pretty and vivacious, as Kate Hardcastle, made an especial hit with the Marlow, is always impressive, though

tinuously interesting. Miss Ruby Michie in the title role revealed a most delightful talent, both in its humorous and emotional aspects; Miss Meta Macbeth's sketch of a slavey of gaudy tastes was capital fun; Mr. Campbell Becher was perfectly cast in the role of a very dexterous guardman, and Dr. Pardee Buckle found abundant scope for his droll mannerisms in the role of a comic parson.

Toronto held her end up well with the production of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," by the Associate Players of the Margaret Eaton School of Expression. It was in the matter of costuming one of the most gorgeous productions either professional or amateur that the writer has witnessed. Mrs. Scott Raff had very cleverly condensed the play so as to give it a continuous stream of interest without unduly exceeding the time audience; Mr. Basil G. Morgan, the

production had genuine movement to it, due not only to the performers, but to the fact that Goldsmith was about the cleverest man in the concoction of clean yet racy situations, that his century produced. Miss Dora Mavor who was deliciously refined, pretty and vivacious, as Kate Hardcastle, made an especial hit with the Marlow, is always impressive, though



LOUIS MANN.  
Who will be seen in "The Man Who Stood Still" and "The Cheater" at the Royal Alexandra next week.

his *metier* is tragedy rather than roles, especially of the French school comedy, and the broadly comic roles. But the general feeling of those who heard Mary Garden was that she was and Diggory presented by Mr. J. F. Tilley, were held in especial favor by the audience.

Of the musical features only two were in the trophy class. The chief power of these was the production of "The Chimes of Normandy" by the Winnipeg Amateur Operatic Society. With

the exception of a celebrated presentation of "The Mikado" in Toronto twenty years ago, it was the best she scored one of her greatest successes. But the disappointment was very general that she should have decided at the last moment not to stage *mistress*, Mrs. C. P. Walker, sing the aria from "Salomé," which had been promised as a feature of the concert. This was naturally a great drawing card, as it was in this role that Miss Garden sang and wriggled her way into fame. But the audience was given no opportunity to judge how much of this success was due to musical and interpretative ability, and how much to such other natural advantages as were displayed in the "dance of the seven veils." There were, therefore, a great many disgruntled people on this account, and one is forced to sympathize with their feeling of annoyance. This habit of slashing a programme to pieces at the last moment may be a sign of artistic temperament, but concert stars should remember that in any other line of work it would be regarded as somewhat in the nature of getting money under false pretences.

Miss Garden was assisted by Mr. Howard Brockway, the well-known American composer-pianist. Mr.

Brockway played a number of minor compositions, including two of his own, with rare charm. Mr. Brockway is an artist of delicate skill and winsome rather than impressive style. His graceful performances, however, aroused the enthusiastic approval of the audience. Mr. Arturo Tibaldi, the violinist, is the possessor of a warm, rich tone, and a brilliant technique, which were seen to best advantage in the lighter and more animated selections.

## THE THEATRES

Mr. Louis Mann, one of the cleverest of contemporary players, comes to the Royal Alexandra under the management of Wm. A. Brady for a week's engagement, beginning Monday evening. The week will be divided, Mr. Mann appearing in both of his successes, namely, "The Man Who Stood Still," to be given the first half of the week and "The Cheater" the last half. In "The Man Who Stood Still" Mr. Mann appears as John Krauss, a watchmaker of Swiss birth of the foreign mercantile and of intense pride. To him watchmaking is an art—not a mere trade or craft—and he has no patience with the commercial spirit that would make a watch more cheap in order to increase the profit from its sale. He had established in the Bowery neighborhood of New York City a thriving little shop, and had there lived, lost his wife, and seen his one child, a daughter, grow into promising womanhood. This relationship develops a touching story. When offered early in the year in New York the artisit wrote in, declaring that Mr. Mann in "The Cheater" was the one big laughing success of the season, and the prophecy that it would run all summer was verified in every respect. "The Cheater" is aptly described as a study in laughter, and is an adaptation from a German source by Mr. Mann himself. Mr. Mann has the assistance of the original cast, including Emily Ann Wellman and Madame Mathilde Cottrell, and nearly a score of others.

George Evans' Honey Boy Minstrels will be the attraction at the Princess Theatre next week. Toronto was introduced to the "Honey Boy" last year, and liked him. When Cohan and Harris announced the engagement of Evans to head the big minstrel offering under the direction of the famous Cohan, it marked the inauguration of a new lease of life for this time-honored style of entertainment. For two years the Cohan and Harris Minstrels toured with Honey Boy Evans as the star of the company. The forthcoming engagement is promised to present a continuation of the liberal policy under which the first two seasons of this organization were conducted. Evans has brought to minstrelsy a personality and artistic presentation which have established him, until recently, as the favorite, and had become a vaudville, for he was always classed as one of the most expensive head-liners extant in the world of "variety." Prominent in the big company to be seen during the coming engagement are comedians John King, Sam Lee, Clarence Marks, Tommy Hyde, Charles Hilliard and Pierce Keegan. The vocalists embrace such singers as Vaughn Comfort, Matt Keefe, James Meehan, the Irish tenor; Tom Kane, and Master Leo Fagan. The semiprofessionals will be offered, and an artistic creation by George Abbott, which is called "The Crimson Trellis." A feature has been added to the minstrels this season in James J. Corbett, "Gentleman Jim," who appears as the interlocutor of the first part and in one of his interesting monologues.

At Shea's Theatre next week the bill will be headed by William Farnum, his first appearance here in vaudville. He is to present one of his successes, "The Littlest Rebel." It was produced in Buffalo a year ago by Mr. Farnum, and was a tremendous success. The special features for the week are Camille Ober, the French vocalist, and Harry May and Company. In a plot of college life. Other acts to be seen are Lee Lloyd, T. Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford. Oscar Loraine, Herbert's Dogs, Mason and Bart, and the kinetograph.

The singing of Mary Garden at Massey Hall last week was at once a revelation and a disappointment. It showed the famous prima donna to be possessed of a powerful and expressive voice, capable of fine dramatic effects, but lacking the quality and purity of tone which makes for success on the concert platform. It also gave one some insight into the interpretative ability which has given her an international reputation in the singing of modern operatic

(See also page 14).

## SOME REPRESENTATIVE OPINIONS OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NEW (11TH) EDITION OF THE

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Several thousand subscribers to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica who recorded their applications in advance of publication recently received Volumes I. to XIV. of the work. The Cambridge University Press has received hundreds of congratulatory letters from those who are now in possession of these volumes. The following extracts are typical of the general comments made by subscribers in their letters, and demonstrate with what an extraordinary degree of satisfaction and enthusiasm the new work—particularly in the India paper flexible binding format—is being welcomed by all classes of the educated English-speaking public:

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ironwork, and remarks that the working of iron was the most interesting of Sussex industries and was commenced before the Roman occupation.

"It is presumed," he adds, "that the iron industry was not continued after the departure of the Romans until 1150. Carved graveslabs, firebacks and firedogs were the chief articles made."

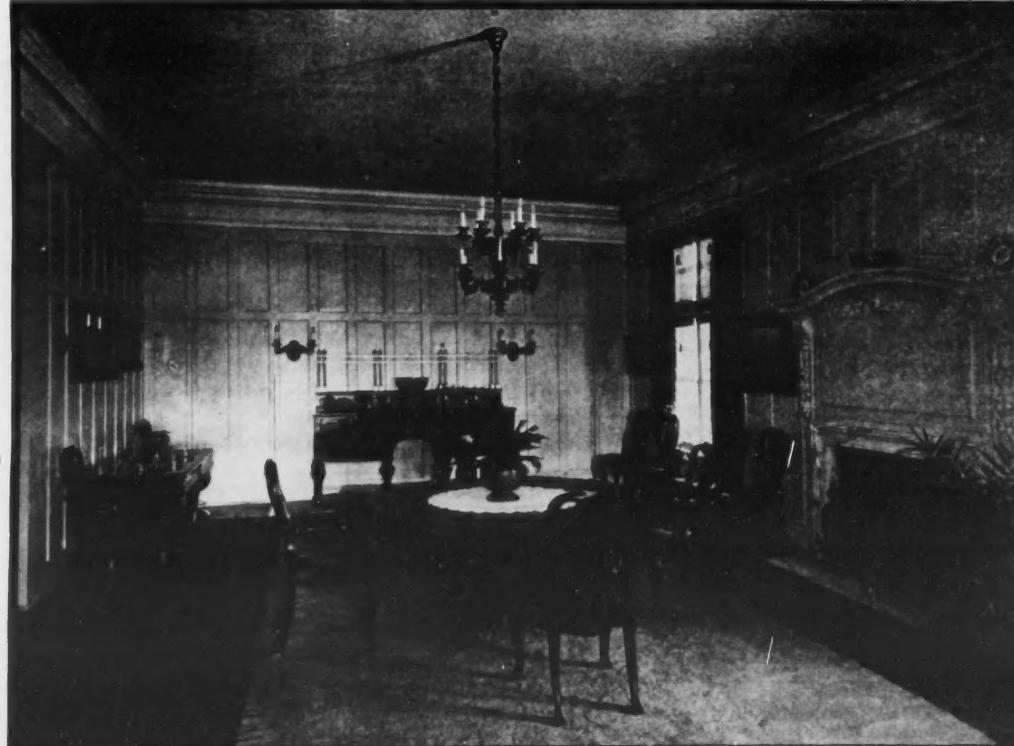
"The average size of the firebacks was three feet square and one inch thick. They were originally intended to prevent the fire of the domestic hearth from spreading



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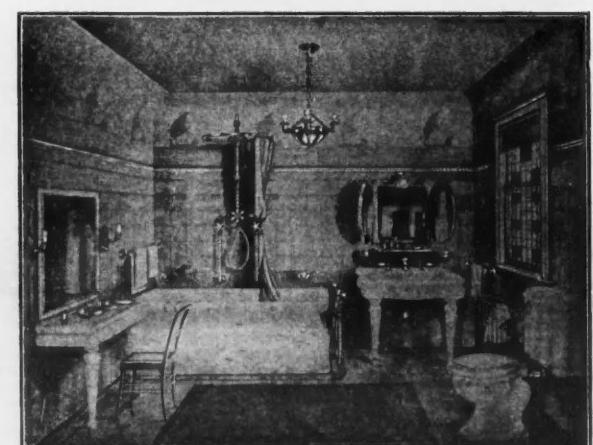
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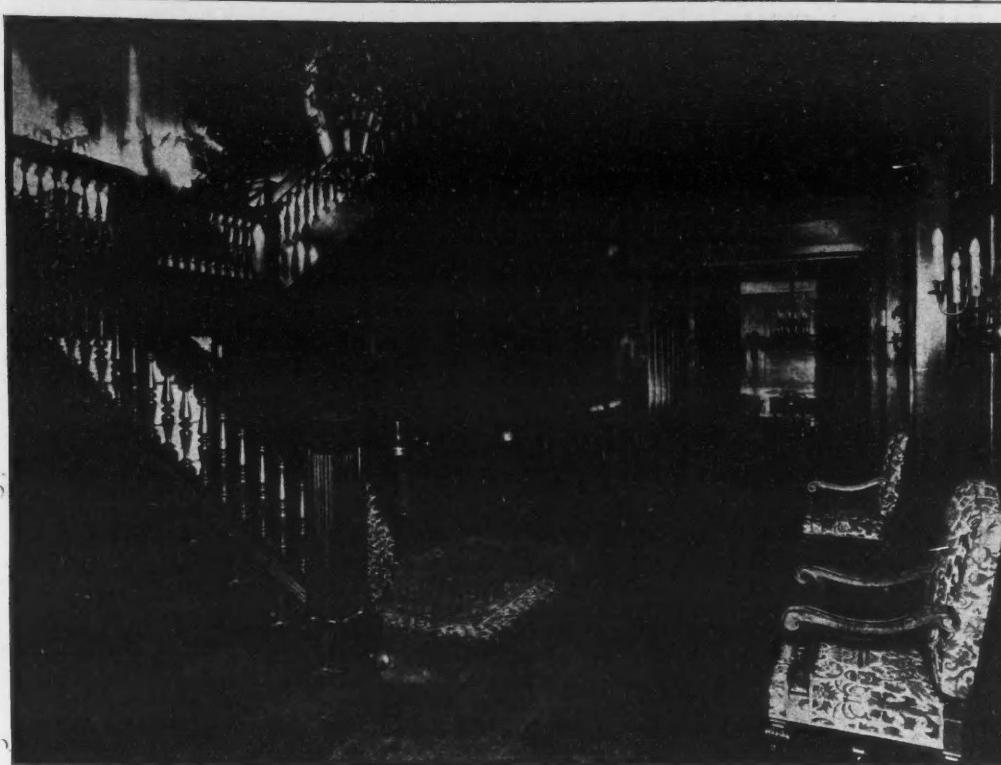
Wouldn't take Any.—The late Lord Young of the Scottish bench was responsible for enlivening many a dull case. One of the best remarks that ever fell from his lips was the reply to a counsel who urged on behalf of a plaintiff of somewhat bibulous appearance.

"My client, my lord, is a most remarkable man, and holds a very responsible position; he is manager of some water-works."

After a long look the judge answered:

"Yes, he looks like a man who could be trusted with any amount of water."—M. A. P.

The fellow who knows it all has lots to learn.



Main Hallway, Residence of Sir Donald Mann, Kingston Road, Toronto. Warren and Wetmore, Architects.

to the timber walls of which early dwellings were partially or wholly constructed. They were also intended to reflect the heat of the flames and so to help warm the room.

Ornate carved oak surrounds for the fireplaces he finds the most common form, the earliest existing being of Tudor date. In some instances pictures have been let into the panelling; in others a portrait of the owner or builder in mosaic or a bronze statue surmounts the mantel.

One fireplace in Hatfield House, the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, bears over the mantel a portrait of the Cecil who built the house. It is in colored mosaic. In the drawing room of the same house the marble fireplace has a statue of King James I. of life size in bronze.

Break joints by at least one inch—more if possible—and do not make a joint over a nailhead. Lay no whole shingles wider than eight inches. If wider, split or mark deeply with the hatchet so as to break joints and also to eliminate the danger of chance breakage; then nail as two shingles. It is better to bend the shingle first to see if it develops a weak place—such is the natural place to sever it. When it is advisable to keep one edge of a shingle at a fixed point, nail that edge only—shingles shrink and expand as long as there is any life left in the wood. If shingles are damp when laid they should be laid fairly close; if dry, the joints should be slightly open to allow for swelling when wet. A dry shingle



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He pictures too the oldest fireplace of its kind in England and the only one of its character remaining, a really and wholly "open" fireplace, in the centre of the old banqueting hall at Penhurst Place, Kent, belonging to Lord de L'Isle and Dudley. The smoke from this mounted to the roof, where it escaped through a louvre, or smoke window, raised in lantern form above the roof with an arch to cover it.

In laying shingles there are a few points to be observed. Use galvanized iron nails and always use two nails to a shingle—three in cases of wide shingles

laid tight will swell and buckle when wet, and such things are not good for a roof.

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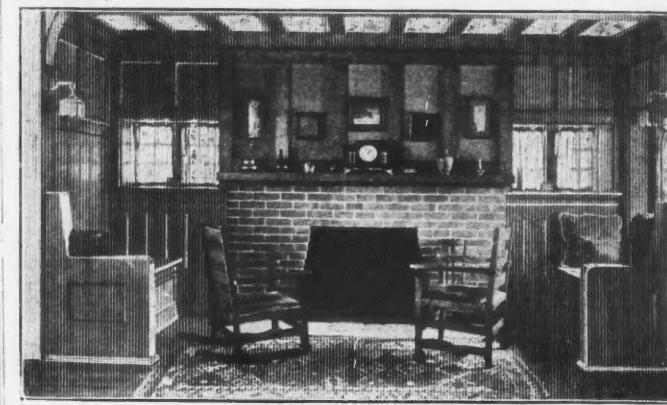
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1911  
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**THE KING'S PLATE**

will be run on  
**SATURDAY, MAY 20th**

**TORONTO CUP \$5,000**  
on  
**WEDNESDAY MAY 24th**

**General Admission \$1.50**

JOS. E. SEAGRAM, W. P. FRASER,  
President, Secy.-Treas.

**WEEK-END TRIPS**  
Are always looked forward to by those who enjoy a short outing after their week's work is over. Commencing Saturday May 6th, the Grand Trunk Railway System will issue return tickets at single fare (plus ten cents) from Toronto to 300 points in Ontario, good going Saturday and Sunday, valid returning Monday following date of issue.

Full particulars and tickets at Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, Northwest corner King and Yonge Streets. Phone, Main 4209.

In decorating the town it is just as well not to look on the paint when it is red.

It's a waste of time to worry about the time you have wasted.

The seat of learning frequently has a bent pin on it.

**Arnold Bennett's Wisdom.**  
IN the wisdom of his middle years, Arnold Bennett again delivers a message to the world, in form not dissimilar to his recent "How to Live on Twenty-Four Hours a Day." "The Human Machine," like all good sermons, is designed at the outset to startle and throughout to preach, despite Mr. Bennett's disavowal of any such thing. It begins:

There are men who are capable of loving a machine more deeply than they can love a woman. They are among the happiest men on earth. This is not a sneer meanly shot from cover at women. It is simply a statement of notorious fact. Men who worry themselves to distraction over the perfecting of a machine are indubitably blessed beyond their kind. Most of us have known such men.... Their evenings never drag—are always too short. You may indeed, catch them at twelve o'clock at night on the flat of their backs; but not in bed! No; in shed, under a machine, holding a candle (whose paths drop fatness) up to the connecting-rod that is strained, or the wheel that is out of centre. They are continually interested; nay, enthralled. They have a machine, and they are perfecting it. They get one part tight; then another goes wrong, and so on. When they are quite sure they have reached perfection, forth issues the machine out of the shed—and in five minutes is smashed up, together with a limb or so of the inventor's, just because they had been quite sure too soon. Then the whole business starts again.

He who out of his boredom (of marriage become prosaic and eternal; of recognizing that life's young dream has been realized and found wanting, or of discovery that an ideal tobacco-mixture does not exist) is regretting that he was not born without a mechanical turn, because there is really something about a machine.... may take heart; Mr. Bennett has a word for him:

It has never struck you that you possess a machine! Oh, blind! Oh, dull! It has never struck you that you have at hand a machine wonderful beyond all mechanism in shed, intricate, delicately adjustable, of astounding and miraculous possibilities interminably interesting! That machine is yourself. "This fellow is preaching. I won't have it!" Dear sir, I am not preaching, and even if I were, I think you would have it. I think I can anyhow keep hold of your button for a while, though you pull hard. I am not preaching, I am simply bent on calling your attention to a fact which has, perhaps, wholly or partially escaped you—namely, that you are the most fascinating bit of machinery that ever was. You do yourself less than justice. It is said that men are only interested in themselves. The truth is that, as a rule, men are interested in every mortal thing except themselves. They have a habit of taking themselves for granted, and that habit is responsible for nine-tenths of the boredom and despair on the face of the planet.

That the author means heartily what he says is best attested by his willingness not seldom to be commonplace in expression. Indeed, one secret of his present popularity, we dare believe, is this very quality. There is in his writings a preponderance of sense and wisdom of the sort which might be imperilled by very picturesque utterance. This must be an agreeable change for those slightly laggard wits which find an instantaneous laugh at the lightning of Shaw and Chesterton too difficult. Mr. Bennett himself would doubtless ascribe his success, if one may judge by his latest book, to the power to concentrate. Again and again he urges concentration as a sovereign remedy. For the benefit of the man of uncertain temper he says:

Let him concentrate regularly, with intense fixation, upon the ideas: "When I lose my temper, when I get ruffed, when that mysterious vibration runs through me, I am making a donkey of myself, donkey, and a donkey! You understand, a preposterous donkey! I am behaving like a great baby. I look a fool. I am a spectacle bereft of dignity. Everybody despises me, smiles at me in secret, despairs of the idiot ass with whom it is impossible to reason."

Concentration will also take care of the man who for the nonce has the sensation that life is not large enough to contain the household or office staff, when the business of intercourse may be compared to the manœuvres of two people who, having awakened with a bad headache, are obliged to dress simultaneously in a small bedroom. "After you with that towel!" in accents of bitter, grinding politeness. "If you could kindly remove your things off this chair!" in a voice that would blow brains out if it were a bullet."

### A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF PICTURES

Has recently been placed in windows of Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and

**This Beer the Women Like**

OFTEN you will hear a woman say "I just can't drink beer—it's so bitter."

**Pabst Blue Ribbon**  
The Beer of Quality

would prove a revelation to her, with its delicate appetizing flavor of the hops but not the excessive bitterness that is so unpleasant.

Order a case today.

Geo. J. Foy, Limited  
3 Front St., East  
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**"Fashion-Craft"**

**Clothes Are Not Freakish**

Each suit stamps its wearer as a man of discernment and good taste. Nothing overlooked to produce positively correct style.

No portion in which workmanship is not best possible.

Travelling, holidaying or business suit—3 in 1—all that is needed in a suit is there.

**The Price—\$15.00 to \$30.00**

Saving money and patience on a custom tailor's attempt, with a surety of satisfaction.

**TORONTO SHOPS :**  
22 King Street West—P. Bellinger, Prop.  
102-104 Yonge Street—Herb. A. Irving, Mgr.

**TEACHER'S**

The highest virtue that can be claimed for a beverage is PURITY. Of Scotch Whisky Brands there are few that can, with so much justification, claim absolute purity as can TEACHER'S. Matured in wood, and mellowed by age.

**Geo. J. Foy, Limited, Toronto, Can.**  
**Ottawa Wine Vault Co., Ottawa, Can.**

AND RETAILED IN TORONTO BY  
**THE WM. MARA CO.**

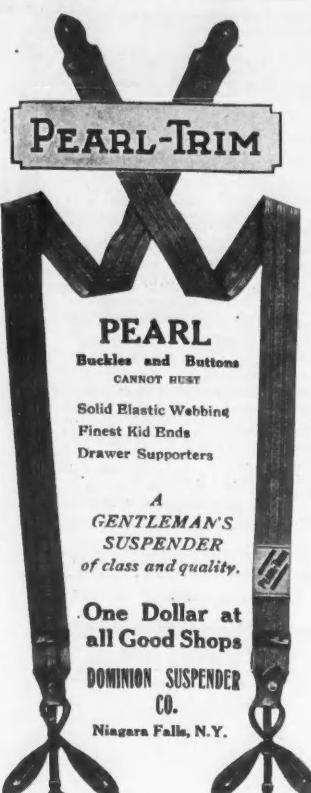
Yonge streets. These sepia bromides are displayed in handsome Circassian walnut frames 38 ins. by 47 ins., and illustrate scenes along the line of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in Western Canada. The next time you are down town make it a point to see these, as they are attracting considerable attention and receiving much favorable comment.

Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, niece of J. Pierpont Morgan, is the first American woman who has ever had the distinction of christening an English battleship. On March 30 she performed this service when the dreadnought Monarch, the largest fighting ship ever built in the Tyne, was launched. The monarch marks a new departure in ship construction. Mrs. Harcourt is the wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and before her marriage was Miss Mary Ethel Burns.

Headstrong.—Husband — "What, twenty-five dollars for that hat! It is a sin."

Wife—"Don't bother. The sin shall be on my head!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Be sure you are right, and you will be pretty sure to believe everybody else is wrong.



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87-89 King Street East  
**ON WEDNESDAY**  
**THURSDAY & FRIDAY**  
**MAY 10, 11, 12**  
**AT 2.30 P.M. EACH DAY**

Under instructions from Mr. D. M. Megurditchian (a well-known rug dealer and exporter of Constantinople), we will sell the above valuable collection without reserve. Rug buyers and connoisseurs will do well to wait for this sale, as every piece in this collection is a rare and exquisite specimen of its kind.

Entire collection will be on view on Monday and Tuesday, May 8th and 9th. Catalogues may be had on application. Mr. Megurditchian will be present at the sale.

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**Births, Marriages and Deaths.****MARRIAGES.**

**PHIBBS—GIBSON** — At St. Luke's Church, on April 26th, 1911, by the Rev. Hamilton Dicker, Amelia Edith Gibson, only daughter of Mrs. Gibson and the late J. G. Gibson, to Richard J. Phibbs, Baileys Mote, Ireland.

**DEATHS.**

**WADE** — On Wednesday, April 26th, 1911, Susan Katherine Mercer, beloved wife of Robert Wade, Esq., Norman Hall, Orillia, Ont.

Funeral on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1.30 p.m.



A TYPICAL old-time "circuit-rider" died recently in Alabama—a man whose godly, unselfish life will long be remembered. Many were the eccentricities of this rugged old man, and many anecdotes are current among the Methodist ministers of the States concerning him. He was noted for two things—his denunciation of sin in no uncertain tones and the familiarity with which he addressed the Lord in prayer.

On one occasion he had been preaching in a log meeting-house in the pine woods of north Alabama. There were several young fellows on hand who had been celebrating by patronizing a still hard by. After a long, fiery sermon, the preacher made a call for mourners and soon the rude altar was filled mostly by the aforementioned young fellows. The old man looked them over for a moment, and with keen intuition felt that it was perhaps a "lark" on the boys' part but he knelt to pray.

"Oh, Lord," he began, "here's a crowd of young fellows kneelin' round your altar. They've been cussin' and swearin' and drinkin' their time in riotous livin'; but they've come up here seemin'ly penitent. They look like penitents, Lord, and I hope they are. They weep like penitents, Lord, and I hope you'll forgive 'em if they are; but, oh, Lord, I declare they don't smell like penitents!"

T HE young man was leaning on the garden gate chatting with the object of his affections when the latter said hesitatingly, "I am going to ask a great favor of you."

"It's already granted," he answered devotedly.

"A very great favor," she repeated, as if doubtful of the propriety of stating it. "You're sure that you won't think it forward of me?"

"Never," he answered: "Nothing you asked could be too great a trial. Only tell me what I can do for you."

"Well," she replied, with evident reluctance, "would you mind not leaning on that gate? Father painted it this afternoon, and he will be awfully provoked if he has to do it all over again."

C HARLES FROHMAN was praising a new French playwright.

"He is a genius," Mr. Frohman said. "It is too bad that he writes such sordid and unpleasant plays."

"A young girl was discussing one of his plays—her father and mother had gone to see it in Paris."

"Father," she said, "understood as much of it as he could, and mother as much as she chose."

T HE late David Moffatt of Denver once made a trip to Chicago alone, and when he stepped from the Pullman into the crowd on the platform a sweet, fluffy young thing threw herself into his arms. "Oh, dad!" she cried, with a series of ecstatic hugs. "Oh, papa, dear, I'm so glad to—oh!" She perceived her error and blushed painfully, but gloriously. "I—I beg your pardon," she stammered. "I—I t-th-thought you were my papa. I—" And she tried to escape into the throng where she could hide her confusion. But the gallant empire builder would have none of such. He still held her firmly in a quasi-paternal embrace. "I am not your papa, it is true," he whispered.

T HE old man had given his son a very fair education, and had taken him into his shop. The young fellow was over-nice about a great many things, but the father made no comment. One day an order came in from a customer. "I wish to goodness," exclaimed the son, "that Gibson would learn to spell." "What's

ed, tenderly, "but I am going to play the matter with it?" inquired the father, cheerfully. "Why, he spells coffee with a 'K'." "No—does he? I never noticed it." "Of course you never did," said the son pettishly. "You never notice anything like that." "Perhaps not, my son," replied the old man, gently; "but there is one thing I do notice, which you will learn by and by, and that is that Gibson pays cash."

W HEN the railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburg was opened, an old peasant determined to take a ride on it to "Mother Moscow." The down express and the up express met at Bologoe—half way between St. Petersburg and Moscow—and the passengers of both trains were allowed half an hour for supper. Among the people who alighted from the other train, the old peasant recognized a friend whom he had not seen for a long time. They had a delightful chat together over their tea in the restaurant, and then, without



Burglar: Lady, if you shoot, you'll break dat mirror an' have seven years' bad luck! —Puck!

any thought of what he was doing, the old peasant borrowed his friend's train instead of his own. The talk was very merry for some time, but at last the old man became grave and silent, and appeared to be puzzling deeply over something. At last he broke out: "Ah, Ivan, what a wonderful thing are these railroads! Here we sit in the same car, I going to Moscow and you to St. Petersburg."

R OBERT W. CHAMBERS, the popular novelist, was talking to a reporter about the artistic temperament.

"I have little patience with the artistic temperament," Mr. Chambers said. "Its synonym is selfishness. Mrs. Wordsworth was right."

Mr. Chambers smiled.

"The poet Wordsworth," he resumed, used to compose in bed at night. Nudging his wife in the small hours, he would say:

"Maria, get up. I've thought of a good word."

"And Mrs. Wordsworth would rise sleepily, light a candle, and write at her husband's dictation for ten or fifteen minutes.

"A couple of hours later Wordsworth would wake her again.

"Get up, Maria. I've got a good word," he would repeat.

"But one night Mrs. Wordsworth put a stop forever to his nocturnal dictation. Her husband, awakening her with the usual 'Get up—I've thought of a good word,' was startled to hear her reply:

"Oh, get up yourself! I've thought of a bad word!"

D URING Victor Hugo's exile Dumas went to Guernsey, where Hugo received him kindly, and took him to breakfast on a veranda overlooking the ocean. It did not take Dumas long to discover that Hugo was already posing as the prescribed prophet, and when the poet said, with an Olympian wave of his hand: "You see me, my dear Dumas, on my rock of exile like the prescribed one of antiquity." "Never mind," said Dumas, with his mouth full, "the butter is far better here than in Paris. There is no disputing that."

I T IS related by the Rev. F. C. Malan that he once had occasion to discharge a gardener for dishonesty. The man made an unsuccessful attempt to vindicate his character and, failing in this, said mournfully to the vicar: "Ah, sir, you will miss me before I go home half an hour!" "I shan't mind that," answered Mr. Malan cheerfully, "if I don't miss anything else!"



OLD JOKE, NEW TWIST.

Mrs. Hussey: Henry, when I hung up my harem skirt last night, there was exactly \$2.89 in the right-hand pocket, and now I can find only \$1.85. What do you know about that?

**JAEGER UNDERWEAR for TRAVELLERS**

1911 will be a great travel year.

Underwear is an important item in one's travelling outfit. The only safe and comfortable underwear on shipboard, on train or at sea resorts is pure wool. Jaeger Pure Wool Underwear has world-wide reputation. It is made from the finest, fleeciest wool, fashioned to fit, and made to please. In all weights and sizes for men and women. GUARANTEED AGAINST SHRINKAGE.

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**Antiques**

THE test of time has never proven too great for things of beauty. That is why, after a period of over-production of "Nouveau art" designs in furniture, pictures, and other home requisites, the public taste has swung back to the good designs, simple and yet beautiful, of earlier periods. We have in our galleries a collection of odd pieces and sets of furniture, glassware, paintings, prints, ornaments, silverware and china suitable to almost any former period, which we have purchased from the best old households in this or the Mother Country. You will enjoy an afternoon in our galleries.

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Antique Gallery, 422-424 Yonge St.

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# The Bookshelf

ONE of the most attractive of present-day literary personalities is that of Carmen Sylva—otherwise Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Roumania. For many years this winsome and gifted woman has written volume after volume in the gentle, graceful style which is characteristic of her work. She writes with equal facility in German, French, English, and Roumanian; and her voluminous writings include poems, plays, novels, short stories, and collections of aphorisms. But whatever the language, and whatever the nature of the work, the books of Carmen Sylva are all marked by refined and elevated sentiment, graceful fancy, and the impress of a beautiful soul. And it is this note of winsome personality in her work which makes it attractive, independently of the literary merits of her productions.

In her latest book, which has been translated from the German by Edith Hopkirk, this personal note is especially strong, and the result is a book of unusual interest and charm. It is entitled "From Memory's Shrine," and gives her reminiscences of her youth and of many distinguished people who were her friends. The book is not an autobiography, but at the same time its chief interest is in the personality of its author, rather than in the people about whom she writes.

Carmen Sylva was born in December, 1843, and was the daughter of Prince Hermann of Neuwid. It was in 1869 that she was married to the future king of Roumania. Her only child, a daughter, died in 1874. From this blow Carmen Sylva never completely recovered. In her latest book she makes a slight reference to it. She says that she had become a mother. "That unspeakable happiness was mine, and then—and then it was taken from me, and all was dark around me, nevermore to become light for me henceforth on earth."

The book is devoted almost altogether to the author's earlier years, and it sheds little or no light on the social and political conditions of Roumania and eastern Europe. It deals only with matters personal and domestic. And even here there is at times a singular reticence. Of her courtship and marriage we have but a page or two in the section devoted to Mme. Clara Schumann. The author was to have met Mme. Schumann, for long her intimate friend, on the evening of the day when her hand was asked in marriage. The proposal made the meeting impossible and they never met again:

"But whilst I was dressing, the Prince of Roumania had been announced, and stayed, and stayed, and I could hardly control my impatience, till at last I heard him leave, and rushed to mother, to hurry her. But the serious look with which she met me checked the impatient exclamation on my lips. Taking my arm in hers, she began to pace the room with me, saying, 'Prince of Roumania was here just now to ask you to be his wife.' She stopped and looked at me, half expecting the decided refusal, with which all such proposals had hitherto been met. But instead—'Already?' was the only word I brought out. I said to myself—he hardly knows me, he can not love me, he happens to have heard how well and carefully I have been brought up, he thinks I may prove the suitable companion, the fittest helpmate for him in the work he has set himself. And a thousand similar thoughts flashed through my brain. But through it all I heard my mother telling me of the high and noble mission awaiting me, should I accept the prince's hand, of the wide field in which my energies might find scope, and the honor she accounted it that his choice should have fallen on me. As she went on talking, my hesitation seemed to fade away, and it was not long before I said to her, 'Let him come! He is the right one!'"

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is devoted to "grandmamma," the Duke of Nassau's second wife and therefore not actually the author's grandmother, but her mother's stepmother. She was the daughter of the terrible Prince Paul of Wurtemberg and therefore first cousin to the old Emperor William of Germany. Not only did "grandmamma" have a brute for a father, but she seems also to have had a brute for a husband. He was much older than she and, presumably with the idea of beginning as he meant to continue, no sooner was he alone with his wife in the traveling carriage than he lit his pipe, closed the windows, and "smoked hard in her face for a few hours, just to see if she would venture to remonstrate or complain."

The author's happiest hours, she tells us, were spent with grandmamma, and truly there seem to have been

but few happy hours in the childhood of the woman who was to be Queen of Roumania. She had so few toys that she was able to share to the full the feelings of poor children who stand dolefully with their faces pressed against the shop windows, while pocket money was almost an unknown thing:

"On rainy days, our favorite wall was under the arcades, where we wandered up and down, looking in at the shop windows, that seemed to me an Eldorado, with all the treasures they displayed. And never shall I forget my sensations, the day that for the first time I possessed a whole thaler of my own, to spend as I liked! I drove with grandmamma to the Arcade, and we got out there, that I might make my purchase. Now I had long since set my heart on the loveliest little basket, lined with pink silk, which I had often gazed at with longing eyes, thinking it quite an unattainable object. 'That costs a gulden,' said the shopkeeper, in answer to my somewhat embarrassed question, for



AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

The English statesman who is even better known as a man of letters—as he appears in T.P.'s portrait gallery.

it seemed to me rather an indecent thing to ask the price of anything, a feeling I have not altogether got over to this day. A gulden! My spirits sank. 'Ah! I have only a thaler!' But that is a great deal too much,' replied the friendly shopman, with whom I was delighted, as in addition to my purchase, he handed me back numberless little coins, with which I at once bought several other charming knicknacks. For I could not tolerate the idea of taking a single pfenning home with me. To have money in one's pocket seemed to me already then a real misfortune, and I have never changed in that respect. How should one change? Does one not remain the same from the cradle to the grave? And what a number of pretty little things I had for my money! Some of them I have to this day, for I could not bear to part with them, and brought them with me to Roumania."

The discipline of the royal child was so severe and at a time when the child mind was less understood than it is to-day, that she says she would have fallen into hopeless melancholy but for a vivid imagination that created for her hosts of airy companions whose doings had all the semblance of reality:

"And I had no amusing books to distract my thoughts; nothing but grammars and histories! And the latter I abhorred, for they seemed to me to be but a record of human misery on a larger scale, of which I had only seen too much in my own small way, quite at close quarters. I did not want to hear of the wretched squabbles that had gone on all over the earth, of how men hated and vilified one another, how they quarreled and fought. History is nothing but glorified misery after all! I knew of course that these were frightful heresies, and was much ashamed of my own deficient powers of admiration, but it was perhaps not very much to be wondered at, considering the way in which historic facts had been rammed down my throat in my lesson-hours. It was natural enough that my thoughts should wander in any other direction, and that I should seize my pen, and try to give them form. These first products of my Muse were surely very poor stuff, but at least I had the good sense to consign the whole of my early verses to the flames. The same fate befell—a little later on—my first dramatic venture, a long play with six-and-twenty characters, and a highly sensational plot, involving murder and madness, arson and similar attractions. I did not destroy this at once, but coming across it a few years later, I enjoyed a good laugh over it."

These extracts give one an idea of the quality of this interesting and attractive volume. It is admirably expressive of the gentle and charming

and noble personality of its author; and this is praise higher than can be given to any but a few of the books of reminiscences published in recent years.

\* \* \*

"The Makers of Canada," Index and Dictionary. Edited by Lawrence G. Burpee, F.R.G.S., and Arthur G. Doughty, C.M.G., Dominion Archivist. Published by Morang and Company, Toronto.

**T**HIS is a most valuable work to all students of Canadian history and conditions and is a book of reference which should be found in every library in the Dominion. The editors are to be congratulated on the thoroughness with which they have performed their difficult task; and the publishers deserve the highest praise for having thus brought to a most successful conclusion their long series of historical works on the "Makers of Canada." The difficulty of the enterprise was commensurate with its importance; and the results have been in the highest degree satisfactory. This series is one for which students of Canadian history have every reason to be grateful, especially now that they have been furnished with so handy a key to its treasures.

The present volume is not merely a complete index to the series of "Makers of Canada," but it is in itself a most useful dictionary of Canadian history, thus fulfilling a two-fold function.

It includes biographical sketches of the characters mentioned in the volumes of the series; similar sketches of prominent Canadians, who for one reason or another do not appear in any of the twenty volumes; and brief descriptions of wars, battles, treaties, and political and other events having a vital bearing on the history of Canada. The whole is thrown into alphabetical arrangement, and the result is a handy, well-edited volume, containing an astonishing amount of information in small space, and in such form as to admit of the readiest possible reference.

It is a book whose value to the general student of Canadian history it would be difficult to over-estimate.

\* \* \*

"Not of Her Race," a novel. By Nancy K. Foster. Published by Richard G. Badger, Boston. Price, \$1.50.

LOWER CALIFORNIA—college girl, cold Bostonian, handsome Mexican.

ESTEBAN LOVES RUTH: Ruth loves Gerald. Gerald loves Gerald. Mexican wins by a nose at the wire. Not bad for first book.

\* \* \*

"Soldiers of the Light," poems. By Helen Gray Cone. Published by Richard G. Badger, Boston. Price, \$1.00.

MAGAZINE VERSE OF A QUALITY MUCH ABOVE THE AVERAGE. The slender volume contains several striking bits of verse, especially the sonnet "The Common Street."

\* \* \*

"Aegean Echoes," poems. By Helen Coale Crew. Published by Richard G. Badger, Boston. Price, \$1.50.

RHYMES, pretty but conventional, on themes largely classical.

\* \* \*

"The Golden Silence," a romance. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson, authors of "The Motor Maid," "The Chaperon," etc. Published by the Musson Book Company, Toronto.

**O**NCE upon a time it was possible to refer to the desert as "the golden silence" with a certain measure of truth. That time has passed. The desert may still be golden, but it is no longer silent. On the contrary, it is aroar with the chug-chug of motor cars in which authors of best-sellers are tearing about in search of copy. Under every palm-tree are to be seen literary ladies and gentlemen—or should it be gents?—taking notes of color-schemes and picturesque Arabs. The desert is now the chief hunting-ground for local color, and primitive passion, and romantic adventure—things which only a few years ago used to centre about the Riviera and Monte Carlo. It would seem that the majority of popular novelists have been ordered South.

Even the Willistons, who have established for themselves a unique position in current fiction as interpreters of six-cylinder cars and gasoline, have succumbed to the spell of the Sahara, and are now following blindly in the footsteps of Mr. Robert Hichens. Their latest book is a romance of the desert. It is written in the easy fluent style characteristic of these writers, and the story is a fairly interesting one along the conventional lines of desert romances. It will probably be quite popular; but at the same time one misses the benzine atmosphere which has hitherto been the distinguishing mark of the Williamson books.

Mr. Stephen Knight, who finds himself engaged to a young lady whose manners do not appeal to him, seeks respite and repose in Algiers. He meets Victoria Ray, who dances in theatres and not much else, but

who is a very noble and bewitching young woman. She is looking for her sister, who had married a handsome Arab and disappeared with him nine or ten years before. Stephen assists her in the work. But Victoria is spirited off by another picturesquely son of the desert who is in love with her, and is taken by him to her sister, who turns out to be the wife of the marabout, a great Arab religious leader. The sisters are prisoners in the palace of the marabout, but friend Stephen turns up and finally manages to get them away, after a brisk fight in which the marabout is killed. Then the other lady obligingly accepts Stephen's fortune in place of his affections, and all is well having ended well.

Tom Folio

Daniel Beard wrote boys' stories for the generation that now has boys of its own, and he is writing books for the boys of the present day. Few authors who have appealed to young folks for an audience have described more practical things of interest than has Mr. Beard. From the making of kites to the building of birch-bark canoes, from toboggan slides to dog packs, he has written clearly and understandingly of almost everything in outdoor sport and camp craft, and many of the novel things he has told about have been his own inventions.

E. F. Benson has received much goodnatured chaff over the commercial note of his latest title, "Account Rendered," a book which Doubleday, Page and Co. publish this month. It has been suggested to him that he give subsequent novels such titles as "Received With Love," "Paid by Sequence"; while a long story, the action of which is confined to a single day, should, of course, receive the title "Yours of Even Date."

THE WORLD OF LIFE, by Alfred Russel Wallace.—The summing up of a lifetime of scientific investigation and serious thought.

BRAZENHEAD THE GREAT, by Maurice Hewlett.—Fantastic chronicles of a mediaeval soldier of fortune.

LIFE OF JOHN OLIVER HOBBS, by John Morgan Richards.—The life and letters of a famous novelist and unhappy woman.

DENRY THE AUDACIOUS, by Arnold Bennett.—How a genial and amusing rascal rose to be Mayor of Bursley.

ONE WAY OUT, by William Carleton.—The absorbing story of a New Englander who started life at thirty-eight as an immigrant.

MARIE-CLAUDE, by Marguerite Audoux.—A delightful idyll of childhood, convent, and country.

THE NEW MACHIAVELLI, by H. G. Wells.—Politics and passion in an interesting story, told with rare skill.

HOWARD'S END, by E. M. Forster.—A thoughtful and interesting study of life and varied temperaments.

THE BROAD HIGHWAY, by Jeffery Farnol.—A delightful romance of love, springtime and the open road.

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Our beautiful catalogue A-3 shows the many Classical, Colonial and Modern patterns. We'd like you to have it if you are going to build or repair your home or store. May we send you a free copy, with the compliments of the kids?

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Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.

8

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Another style of the fountain pen you have used and carried for years.

This Safety Pen has all the superior qualities and writing advantages of the universal Waterman's Ideal, in addition to being so made that the cap screws over the ink barrel and corks it. It is a simple, practical pen.

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The frame work is all of solid steel and is so constructed that it cannot rust or break. It is an ideal article to keep the children happy and in the open air.

It may be used as a couch or seat and can be taken down in five minutes and stored in the house all winter.

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The Honorary Governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing on May 7th, are S. Frank Wilson, Esq., and George H. Gooderham, Esq., M.P.P.

The infant prodigy doesn't always pan out. Don't think because a boy builds a house of blocks that he is going to grow up and build a block of houses.

All things come to the man who waits, but he is generally dead by the time they get there.

**Motor Building and Other Trades.**

It is a peculiar fact that there are to-day hundreds of manufacturing plants all over the country, flourishing and paying big wages and dividends, though yesterday they were but small, struggling affairs, whose present prosperity is due entirely to the tremendous growth of the automobile industry, writes Thaddeus Dayton, in Harper's Weekly. Some of these lines of business that have grown far beyond the wildest dreams of those who started them are seemingly far removed from the field of motor car manufacturing.

Take the business of snake skins, for example. For years snake skins were a feature of the leather business, never large, but with a demand great enough to be worth the attention of a few people, in conjunction with other branch of the trade. The only difficulty was that so few wanted this particular leather that it did not pay to hunt out members of the constrictor family systematically, slay them and bring their skins to market, because the market was quickly glutted. But one day, some experts in automobile upholstering constantly on the hunt for new and rich effects, chanced to come across some snakeskins. Ever since then the trade in that particular branch of leather has been considerable. It is difficult to find a more beautiful surface for the interior fitting out of costly cars—and there is nice, new, unexpected profit where one would never have been thought of. It pays to bring in any number of these skins now.

Striking commercial romances like this of snake skins are, of course, rare, but there are innumerable lines of industry, some very nearly as remote, that the automobile stands godfather to. There are few cities, towns or villages that have not been benefited in some way by the cars that shoot through them like a blurred streak of light. They may not know it, but the effects of the building of nearly 200,000 new machines each year are very far-reaching. Should the automobile factories close down, many a pay-roll in shops entirely outside of the trade would be clipped so that the dinner-pail would show it badly.

One of the big businesses of America that the ordinary public hears very little about, but that buys many a pair of little shoes and makes many a home comfortable, is the machine-tool industry. Machine tools is the trade name for the thousand and one tools used in the machine-working of metal. Every new development means new batches of tools and new principles and adaptations in the use of old ones. Since the automobile fairly got going in this country the production of machine tools has just doubled. New concerns have come into the trade, and old ones have enlarged their plants.

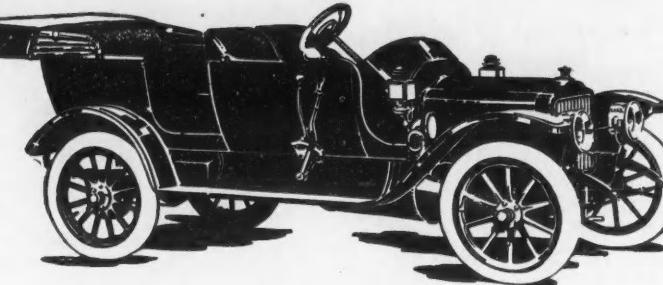
The automobile has completely revolutionized this machine-tool industry. When the "horseless vehicles," as they were called in the good old days when everybody doubted them, first began to be really practicable their makers found so much that was new in the construction and adjustment of the complicated parts that the machine tools already in existence were inadequate. So, borrowing ideas freely, they began to get out machine tools of their own. Very soon the auto business commenced to reach a high state of mechanical perfection, and the machine-tool men, falling quickly into line and turning out the new tools themselves, saw they had a better product than ever, and the hosts of new customers who wanted speedy deliveries were not disposed to be at all niggardly about the price if they got them.

In other lines the demand has arrived unexpectedly. Manufacturers who had men out on the road painstakingly drumming up business that, when secured, brought in only a fair profit, suddenly found themselves deluged with unsolicited orders. There is at least one marine-engine establishment in this country, for instance, that had this experience. That is, it was a marine-engine factory several years ago. It still clings to its specialty, but that has become merely a side line nowadays. The plant has been enlarged more than once, but it can scarcely fill its orders for automobile engines, for which there is an enormous demand and a good profit.

Where the automobile has influenced general business the most has undoubtedly been in rubber. In the first place, the new, and unlooked for demand created possibly the wildest commercial excitement of the past twenty years. This was by no means confined to this country. It really reached its height in England, where the British have been exploiting fields in South American rubber fields. Tremendous fortunes have been made and lost in this commodity owing to the new use that has been found for it. Tires are but one part of an automobile, yet they call for so much of the annual production of rubber—something more than forty

per cent., according to the most accurate statistics—that all other rubber goods are steadily becoming costlier.

A new and decidedly profitable industry has grown out of this situation.

**Performance is the Only Measure of a Motor Car**

THERE is just one thing which we all need to know about any motor car to be judges of its real value—we need to know its record of performance in the hands of owners. Not only its record for sturdiness and reliability, but for economy in fuel and oil consumption as well as maintenance expenses. From the crowd of meritorious cars, to which have been applied the various tests of price—quality—or luxurious and extravagant equipment—from this mass of reliable motors comes one car which seeks to be known by its efficiency and economy in operation. This car—the

White—is gasoline-driven and has all the refinements of manufacture which modern engineering sciences can supply. The cylinder casting is en bloc—the motor is the long stroke type—the transmission is selective with four forward speeds. In fact, nothing has been neglected, nothing omitted which could make a car better. It is built to endure. Larger and more cumbersome cars have been built, more powerful and consequently wasteful cars are built—but no factory, either at home or abroad, builds better.

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What was only a short time ago merely a sort of side line of the business has come to be an independent industry. The automobile alone has created it, and the more automobiles turned out each year the more prosperous it

becomes. Many men have preferred to engage in it instead of in the making of rubber goods themselves. This is the gathering up and reclaiming of old rubber. It might be called the daughter of the junk trade, for it is a direct offshoot of that. Always, ever since rubber goods were invented, something has been done in the working over of old rubber. But until comparatively recently the junk capitalists did all the handling of old rubber.

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**Mitchell  
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Our first shipment has just come to hand and promises to be a great seller—ask your furnisher for our number 39 shade, in silk and wool Bengalines—Pâilles and Armures. The Sword Neckwear Co., Limited, Toronto

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Creates appetite; makes meals taste better; brings healthy sleep. Keep it always in the house. Your dealer sells it, or you can order direct.

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LONDON - CANADA**

**"HONEY BOY" GEORGE EVANS.**

Who will appear with Cohan and Harris' Minstrels at the Princess next week.

**Music Notes**

The pupils of Mr. Frank S. Weisman gave a piano recital at the Conservatory of Music on Wednesday evening, April 26th, which was very largely attended and added very greatly to the reputation of this well known musician, who is one of the most successful piano teachers on the staff of the institution.

Among number of students in the well known "Capriccio Institute," was gratefully interpreted by Miss Ada Coumbs, the orchestral accompaniment on second piano being contributed by Mr. Weisman in person. Miss Gertrude Thompson was heard in a Beethoven Sonata, and Miss Gertrude Spackman in Moszkowski's "Scherzo Valse," both numbers being well received. Miss Grace Kent gave a delightful group of pieces by Debussy, Chopin and MacDowell, with some executed with much artistic finish. The concluding number was Saen-Saen's Concerto in G minor, the three movements of which were given with remarkable ease and facility of execution, and added to the unusual power of expression. The concerto was played by Miss Muriel Linne, with Mr. Weisman again at the second piano. The high grade of proficiency displayed by all these young ladies was fully up to the mark of other recitals given by Mr. Weisman's pupils, the programme as a whole making a most satisfactory and pleasing impression. The assisting artists were Miss Marie D. Seitz, pupil of Mrs. Drechsler-Adamson, who played De Bériot's First Concerto with capital effect, and Mr. George E. Crawford, pupil of Dr. Albert Rian, who gave two songs by Hermann Lohr and Rubinsteins in an attractive and finished manner.

Mr. Benjamin Scoville will present the famous Greek comedy, "Pygmalion and Galatea," by Sir W. S. Gilbert, to be given in the Greek Theatre, the Margaret Eaton School of Expression, on Tuesday evening, May 9th, 1911, for the benefit of furnishing the boys' parlors of the Orphanage Home. Working Boys' Union. Mr. Scoville was formerly in the company of the late Wilson Barrett, E. S. Willard, and the late Sir Henry Irving. He will assume the role of Pygmalion by special request. There will be music by the Dvorak Trio.

The Music Hall of the Conservatory of Music was crowded to the doors on Saturday evening last on the occasion of the piano recital by Mr. Ernest J. Seitz of the Conservatory staff. Mr. Seitz, although but a young man not yet out of his teens, is already well-known as one of the most brilliant of Canadian solo pianists. The recital marked his last public appearance prior to his departure for Germany, where he proposes spending three or four years under the most famous of European masters. His program on this occasion embraced Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 27, No. 2; Chopin's Berceuse, Op. 57, and Scherzo, Op. 31; the Tausig transcription of Schubert's "Marche Militaire," MacDowell's exacting concerto in D minor and smaller pieces by Schuett, Moszkowski, and Paderewski. The mature interpretation and brilliant technical rendering accorded the Beethoven Sonata, the refined and subtle manner of his Chopin readings and the splendid manner in which he surmounted the amazing difficulties of the MacDowell Concerto aroused the audience to unusual manifestations of enthusiasm. The young artist was frequently recalled and the recital undoubtedly proved to be one of the finest achievements of the kind in the history of the Conservatory.

In the MacDowell Concerto Mr. Seitz had the valuable assistance of Miss Jessie C. Allen, who played the orchestra part with rare judgment and facile technical execution. Mr. Seitz, who for the past five years has been pursuing his studies under Dr. A. S. Vogt, leaves for Germany with a remarkably mature technical equipment and an artistic development which justify the expectation of his

The pupils of the Misses Gertrude and Muriel Anderson gave a very creditable piano recital at the Toronto College of Music on Wednesday evening. They were visited by Lillian Barry, a pupil of Miss Rachelle Copeland, who gave two violin solos, and by the Children's Choral Class, under the direction of James Dickinson, Mus. Doc.

The Aborn English Grand Opera Company at the Boston Opera House recently produced Massenet's famous opera, "Thaïs" for the first time in English

which justified the expectation of his

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An armored freight car used by the Mexican Government against the rebels. The portholes are concealed by placing them in the black squares of the checker-board pattern.**Apollinaris**  
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many friends that he will return to his native country a solo virtuoso of rare distinction, one who seems certain to take high rank amongst the most eminent pianists of this continent.

In an English opera company formed for the summer months, it was found that the tenors were too light for the rest of the chorus. The manager protested that there were voices enough, and the leading tenor was questioned why he did not sing with more force. His answer to the remonstrances of the manager was: "I am paid summer wages, and I refuse to sing in anything but my summer voice." The engagement of the tenor and his summer voice came to a speedy termination.

Some little time ago, when the bishop suffragan of Thetford was opening a bazaar at Norwich, apropos of "bleeding" people in a good cause, he told a story of a man who was ordered by the doctor to be bled by leeches, and whose wife, on a subsequent visit of the medico, said: "Those little worm things were no good, so I got a ferret and put it on him, and it did him a power of good."

The only man who gets what he wants is the man who wants but little here below.



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form a hasty judgment and conclude that other cabinet talking machines are better than the Phonola. Hear the Phonola play vocal, instrumental and band records in your own home. Compare the tone with others. Then see if you feel willing to pay the higher prices.

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has a Sound Box of exceptional merit, a Universal Tone Arm Joint, a Pressed Steel Turntable that will not warp, and the strongest and smoothest-running Motor built for talking machines. Write for Catalog No. 60

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You can have the Phonola in Oak, Mahogany, or to match any style of furnishings.

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### A Swinburne Exhibition.

An interesting exhibition opens to-day—the anniversary of the birth of Algernon Charles Swinburne—at the London Library, to which Mr. Edmund Gosse, Librarian of the House of Lords, lends a selection of the poet's manuscripts from his own library, says the London Times. Mr. Gosse, who was an intimate friend of Swinburne for nearly forty years, possesses a collection of the poet's writings which is probably the richest in existence, with the exception of that of Mr. Thomas J. Wise.

The exhibition illustrates three sections of this collection. Among the MSS. are two important poems—"A Vision of Spring in Winter" was given to Mr. Gosse in 1875 and is on large quarto size paper; the other, "Pan and Thalassius," belongs to a much later date, and is written in a small, clear hand on six folio sheets of dark-blue paper, such as Swinburne preferred to use when his eyes gave him trouble. The MSS. of Swinburne's poems are very rare, for he seldom copied what he wrote but sent the original draft, with all his corrections, to the printer, in order to spare himself the fatigue of rewriting; this was the case in the two examples exhibited.

Of published writings we have the first form of Swinburne's earliest volume. "The Queen Mother and Rosamond," 1861, with the famous misprint "A. G. Swinburne" on the label. According to Mr. Wise's "Bibliography of Swinburne," this was withdrawn by Pickering, the publisher, before twenty copies had been distributed. There is also a still rarer book, "Dead Love," 1864, a prose story, issued by Parker and Son; this fell still-born from the press, and has not only almost disappeared but has never been reprinted. The copy of "Songs Before Sunrise," 1871, in white boards, with an ornamental design by D. G. Rossetti, is one of twenty-five copies printed on large paper to match the first edition of "Atalanta to Calydon." "Auguste Vacquerie," a large octavo pamphlet, published in Paris in 1875 and issued in brick-red paper wrappers, is the French original of the essay which was included, in an English translation, in the "Miscellanies" of 1886.

Mr. Gosse's library contained all, or nearly all, of the private impressions of Swinburne's works which were issued in very small numbers, during his lifetime. Among those exhibited at the London Library special interest is attached to the "Laus Veneris," 1866; according to Mr. Wise, this was issued by Moxon, the publisher, some months before the publication of the work in the first series of "Poems and Ballads." Very few copies were struck off, according to a statement of the poet's, which was published in 1897, "more as an experiment to ascertain the public taste—and forbearance!—than anything else." It has the great value of differing in numerous textual points from the version of the poem as we now know it. There is also a copy of "The Ballad of Bulgaria," a political skit on Gladstone and Bright, written in 1876 and privately printed in 1893, with a letter from Swinburne inserted; and "The Devil's Due," 1875, a prose attack on Robert Buchanan, the novelist and author of "The Fleisch School of Poetry"; this was believed to have disappeared until 1897, when Mr. Wise discovered a copy. Only three examples of this curious coverless pamphlet have up to now been traced. There will also be seen one of the few known examples of the "Dolores," of 1867.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN GRAND TRUNK TRAIN SERVICE, EFFECTIVE MAY 7th.

Train now leaving Toronto 8.30 a.m. for Guelph, Stratford, Sarnia Tunnel and intermediate stations will leave at 8.55 a.m.

Train now leaving Toronto 4.15 p.m. for Guelph, Palmerston, Southampton and intermediate stations, will leave Toronto 5.00 p.m., arriving Palmerston 7.50 p.m., and Southampton 10.20 p.m., and will stop between Toronto and Palmerston only at Parkdale, Brampton, Georgetown, Guelph and Fergus. Stops north of Palmerston will remain unchanged. This train carries an up-to-date Parlor-Library-Cafe car to Palmerston, serving meals a la carte.

Train now leaving Southampton at 5.50 a.m., will leave at 6.00 a.m., arriving Toronto 11.10 a.m.

Train now leaving Palmerston 8.33 a.m., for Toronto, will leave Palmerston 8.25 a.m., stopping only at Fergus, Guelph, Georgetown, Brampton, and Parkdale. This train will carry up-to-date Parlor-Library-Cafe car, serving meals a la carte.

New train will leave Palmerston 8.45 a.m., arriving Guelph 10.20 a.m.

New train will leave Guelph 6.00 p.m., arriving Palmerston 7.35 p.m.

New train will leave London 12.30 p.m., via Stratford, arriving Toronto 4.55 p.m.

Train now leaving Stratford 6.45 p.m., will leave at 6.50 p.m., arriving



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A CERTAIN physician sat in a box at the theatre the other night. It happened that he was the first man to take his seat in that par-

ticular box. The next man ushered in had been hitting just a few of the more elevated points in the highway prior to coming to the theatre. He had acquired one of those "polite ones" occasionally encountered.

"Am I intruding?" he inquired, ever so politely, of the doctor. "Have you this section engaged all for yourself?"

"No. I haven't got it engaged all for myself. Sit down," replied the doctor, brusquely, for he didn't want

to encourage the stranger to carry on any extended conversation.

"All right, then," replied the stranger, "if you haven't got the whole section I'll tell the porter to go ahead and let down the upper berth." — Washington Star.

Castles in the air is all very well, but you can't take in lodgers.

A lunatic is a man whose opinions are the opposite to ours.



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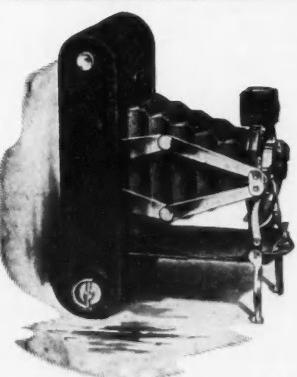
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### Friends of Long Ago.

THREE years ago the late Denman Thompson visited the Actors' Home on Staten Island. A friend, who accompanied him, afterward told about the meeting with scores of old actors and actresses.

"I've played with every one of them," remarked Thompson, the tears in his eyes, as he was leaving.

On the way he declined to ride in an automobile, saying he always would hate "those things that made one think of riding in a cook stove." At the home he spent hours reminiscing. "How old are you?" he would ask an aged inmate.

"Seventy-nine."

"Four years older than I am. You look well, but I would not have known you."

"Don't you remember how I joined your company in Toronto forty-five years ago? You were playing 'Uncle Tom.'"

"Dear, dear, so long ago as that? We were young then. You look well."

"And you are Jennie Fisher?" he said to another. "How you could sing, my dear friend!"

"She can sing yet; you should hear her," someone interrupted.

An erect old man, with a shock of high white hair, approached Thompson, remembered him. "You are Daddy Bauer! How old are you?"

"I am eighty-five."

"You look well."

"I am feeling so. I was past sixty when I came from England with Henley. Do you remember?"

"And this is William Gilbert. Yes, Daly's comedian. I remember."

"And how do you feel, Mr. Thompson?"

"I feel well, but the rheumatism—in a while the rheumatism."

"And this is Harry Clifton. You look a young man. Yes, I recollect now. It was your eyes went back on you. But they are better now. Don't you remember—?"

They all remembered.

"And Harry Langdon," said Thompson. "You supported Booth and Barrett. You were a good actor, Harry."

Harry Hapgood was the old man with the skull cap. This did not distinguish him, for there were other old men in skull caps. But he, too, was recognized. And to Walter Wentworth, the visitor said:

"You are spry yet, Walter?"

"Yes; I could do a contortion act even now."

"Don't let him," advised a wrinkled actress. "His poor old bones, you know."

"And Mrs. Brennan and Miss Ro-

berts and Miss Forrestier and Mrs. Chester," continued Thompson, shaking hands all around. "How are you? Oh, this is Sam. How are you? You look well, but I wouldn't have known you, I wouldn't have known you. Did you know me, Mrs. Holmes, when I came in?"

It was a day of mixed emotions for the veteran.

"Yes, I knew you. You do not change, and we see your pictures often. You still play; you will play this season?"

"Yes; but my last season. I prefer to be home on my farm, but my

children think it keeps me busy and lion dollars, is the richest woman

happy and interested to play. But north of the Arctic Circle. She can't

this is my last season, I think; but neither read nor write, but employs a

shrewd young Englishman, a graduate of Oxford, as her secretary. She is a woman of much business ability. Her wealth comes from mining lands, she having a large holding. Among her possessions are 2,000 reindeer. She has little opportunity to spend money, and her one extravagance is dress. Despite her great wealth she has little desire to travel and see the world.

I always feel sorry for a fellow

who is going to be married. I don't

just know why I should, except that

he hasn't sense enough to feel sorry

for himself.

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Composed exclusively of Spencer Hybrids, which type having an open keel are hybridized easily, and have produced several exquisite colors and shades, all of the orchid flower wavy form. The flowers are set on the stem that there is a graceful fullness to a bunch of them, in distinct contrast to the ordinary kind of Sweet Peas. Mined varieties. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; 1/2 lb., 60c.; 1 lb., \$2.00.

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PURVEYORS TO ROYALTY.

32

# FINANCIAL SATURDAY NIGHT.

32 PAGES  
PAGES 17 TO 24

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Up to the present the Government bounties on wire rods have not been renewed, notwithstanding repeated predictions that Mr. Fielding will reconsider the matter. Efforts continue to be made to have him do so.

In case the Finance Minister should weaken in his determination, I beg to suggest that as a protection to investors, he should make it clear that the amount of Government assistance should be distinctly shown in the annual statements of any company receiving such assistance.

The object of an annual statement is to show the shareholders and the public generally the financial condition of the company at the close of the year for which the financial statement is issued.

An annual statement should be as nearly as possible a guide to the investor. As the earnings of the present are a very considerable indication of what those of the future will be, it is most essential that these earnings be given in sufficient detail to place the investor in a position to form a conclusion which will be of value to him.

Government Planning Departments should insist that any company receiving a Government bonus or aid should show distinctly in its annual statement the amount of such assistance. Should it be true that there is a likelihood of the bounties on wire rods being renewed, it should unquestionably be a condition of such renewal that the amount of the bounty be stated plainly in the company's annual reports.

It is not fair to the public that a company should receive public assistance and be permitted to show it in its annual statement as net earnings.

Up to the present over \$20,000,000 has been paid out by the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. I think I have noted in the annual report of some of the recipients a comment to the effect that such-and-such an amount of bounties had been received, but I cannot recall a single annual financial statement which made any distinction between the portion of its earnings due to operation and the portion received from the Government in bounties.

Following is a statement of the amounts paid out in bounties on iron and steel to different companies for the year ending March 31, 1910. In most, if not in all instances, the companies coolly included the gift as "net earnings" in their statement.

Company.	Total.
Algoma Steel Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	\$318,814.77
Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.	1,029,503.85
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Sydney Mines, N.S.	97,345.79
Hamilton Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	238,408.35
Canada Iron Corporation, Midland, Ont.	31,935.79
Canada Iron Corporation, Radnor Forges, Que.	7,691.71
Canada Iron Corporation, Drummondville, Que.	520.56
Lake Superior Iron & Steel Co., S. Ste. Marie, Ont.	54,628.56
Ontario Iron & Steel Co., Welland, Ont.	4,463.73
Atikokan Iron Co., Port Arthur, Ont.	15,099.76
Standard Chemical Co., Deseronto, Ont.	10,120.46
	\$1,808,533.33

The habit of throwing gifts and earnings indiscriminately into the net-earnings' pot is reprehensible, but it has become so general that no one seems to question its correctness. To call such a statement misleading is to treat it like a gentleman. When a company's earnings are announced as being equal to a certain percentage on the common stock, and when yet the actual earnings due to operations may have been barely sufficient to pay bond interest, it can be seen to what extent the public may be led to slaughter. It will naturally continue to lay back for \$10,000,000 every \$1,000,000 it contributes in bounties, duties or other special privileges. It will only wake up when the gifts are cancelled and the \$10,000,000 of water runs out.

The crux of the situation is, of course, that earnings which are inherent in the company—earnings which are being made in open competition—may be depended upon, and investors are justified in purchasing them. On the other hand, earnings which depend upon special privileges are terminable and cannot be depended upon. Investors are not justified in purchasing them. At best they are a species of robbery depending upon political manipulation and power, and as such are highly unstable.

From the investor's standpoint, the "bounty" system has this advantage over the "protective" system, that the actual receipts due to bounties can be known and shown, whereas the portion of earnings due to the duty is not easily ascertainable and therefore cannot be easily shown. In both cases, the object of showing them would be to apprise investors of the actual situation, in order that they may not purchase stock on the basis of receipts not actually due to operations. Otherwise, they purchase that which the people may at any time withdraw, just as they are now withdrawing the bounties in Canada and the United States.

It is a fairly safe guess that the owner of American water is shortly going to mourn.

It is up to Mr. Fielding to protect the Canadian Investor by insisting that any company which receives public assistance shall specify the amount of such assistance in its annual financial statements.

HISTORY tells us of, and we have met, many rogues and scoundrels, many clever fools, and others foolishly clever, many well-intentioned who did much wrong, and evil-doers who did much good. From the insane asylums has come much wisdom, and from universities and legislative halls much folly. There have been more martyrs to false faiths than to true. Men, otherwise noble and intellectual, apparently, and possessed of high motives, have lived and died under the delusion that they were what they were not, and have numbered their followers by the score. Of contradictions there is no end.

This is apropos of C. D. Sheldon, Ross, Washburn, or whatever name he is really entitled to. He now languishes in durance vile—and the question is, how shall we docket him? Which is his real pigeon hole, or are none of the above sufficiently comprehensive or complicated to contain him?

You may say that we need not worry about the matter as the law will shortly settle it for us. I am not so sure about that. The law is among the contradictions which were omitted in the above list. We had an instance of this in Montreal lately when, in spite of the admissions of an accused, in spite of the most positive evidence of his guilt, in spite of the judge's charge to the jury, the twelve peers of the accused declared that he was innocent and they have not yet been indicted.

You say that this was an unusual case! Well, so is Sheldon's. The "Financial Wizard"—he bore that title with credit one year ago, and the accounts of the mighty were kept in his office—certainly was a marvel. If you press the point and demand to know what he was a marvel of, I am forced to admit that I do not know. It is the crux of the whole question and the curiosity on that point is greater, I believe, than the desire to have him punished. Indeed, it may be doubted if there is any very general desire to have him punished. He was a bonanza to quite a percentage of his clients, was C.D., and if he gets off scot-free there is a big business awaiting him right in this little burg of Montreal, or I'm a worse guesser, even, than I thought I was. It is doubtful if even the majority of his victims are very obdurate. Their injuries are not to their affections nor are they suing for damages for mental distress. They have been hit in their pockets and would willingly substitute restitution for punishment. It looks like a cinch that Papa Sheldon cannot have the privilege of a stock market ticker in his cell. How, therefore, can he do any restituting if the law decided to "punish"?

WETHER Sheldon actually thought he was a stock market wizard or not is a moot point. Many believe in the affirmative, while others laugh to scorn the idea and assert that he was simply a plain, unvarnished rogue and swindler. They want to know why Sheldon did not deal in the market to the full extent of his finan-

cial resources if he really thought he could beat it. It is a hard question to answer. Besides, I am not aware that it has been shown that he did not put just as much money into the market as he well could. It seems quite pertinent to ask why he should put any money into the market at all if he did not believe he was endowed with unusual ability in this respect. It is pretty hard to believe that C.D. didn't imagine things. What always struck me as being the most unexplainable thing about him was that he could continue to accept money for investment and apparently never worry over the consequences. It seemed a lack of moral responsibility. Apparently he had upwards of a million of other people's money. Heaven only knows what he did with it; but any average man, woman or child of business would surely take into consideration the certainty that sooner or later the public would want something back and make some sort of provision to meet the demand when it arose. What did Sheldon do? Apparently with him it was

ed for Moses handing out the Ten Commandments. With a hoe or rake in his hand he would be a wealthy and respectable farmer and an innocent one, withal. As a Sunday School teacher, he would have got all the presents, and, when the boys began to get old enough to think, they would have gone to him to have all their doubts removed. It was almost incongruous to see him sitting in a rubber-tired, rather sporty type of buggy, driving a horse that looked more worldly-minded than his owner. You felt like advising him to get out of that devil's contrivance and go home in a street car, or some day there would be a run away and an ambulance.

WHEN you come to talk to C. D., however, you were not quite so sure of him. His answers to your questions were not quite so frank in some instances as they ought to be, if he were as unworldly as he looked. I never quite told you where he did his trading. I think it was supposed to be a sort of trade secret which

return in three days—the period was more suggestive than you might think. The modern god is said to be money and the son of god he who can make it. If Sheldon could make it, why should he not return in three days? Now, look over the pigeon holes again and see if you know what to do with the erstwhile Sheldon.

Economist

## Board Approves Bill to Clean Up Fire Insurance

ON April 26 the Guelph Board of Trade passed a resolution approving of the bill to amend the Ontario Fire Insurance Act introduced in the Legislature by Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clark, M.P.P., for County Bruce, and instructed the secretary to communicate with other Boards of Trade in the province, urging them to memorialize the Legislature to pass the bill. This resolution was coupled with a vote of thanks to Col. Clark for coming to Guelph to explain to the Board the nature of his bill.

Col. Clark explained that his attention was first called to the condition of the law by articles which appeared in TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT last autumn. The bill is framed along the lines indicated in those articles. He quoted from an insurance journal that 20 per cent. of the cost of insurance was due to payment of fraudulent claims, and that the public who sympathized with the claimants against the company were to blame for forcing these settlements rather than have the circumstances investigated in the courts. Col. Clark believed that 20 per cent. was an excessive figure, but held that the public are not wholly bad and that if their sympathies ran strongly against the company, there must be some compelling reason for it. He would ask the companies to inquire whether trick phrases and conditions in applications and policies might not have the effect that that insurance journal complained of. Policy-holders had good reason to suspect that the companies were trying to "do" them, and some policy-holders may have been dishonest enough to "fight the devil with fire." Personally, he believed that fires resulting from incendiary sources for insurance had decreased greatly in late years. Time was when it "paid" to burn down a building for the insurance, but in these days of expensive material and labor it would not. As against the loss they sustained by fraudulent claims he would place the gains they made by taking advantage of trick conditions to effect trick adjustment of losses. He believed that the companies as well as the policy-holders would be advantaged by a standardization of policies and uniformity of conditions. The policy-holder might not know even then what was in his policy, but he would know it was the same as his neighbors, and the same that any other company would give him.

Col. Clark then took up in detail the various clauses of his bill. These have already been dealt with fully by Mr. W. G. Wright in SATURDAY NIGHT and need not be repeated here. He said the Special Committee having the bill in charge would soon meet and he expected that representatives of insurance companies would continue the fight against it. The companies had many representatives before the committee, but the policyholders had not, and he thought Boards of Trade should assist in strengthening the hands of those who had undertaken to simplify the insurance law.

## The Chances in Mining.

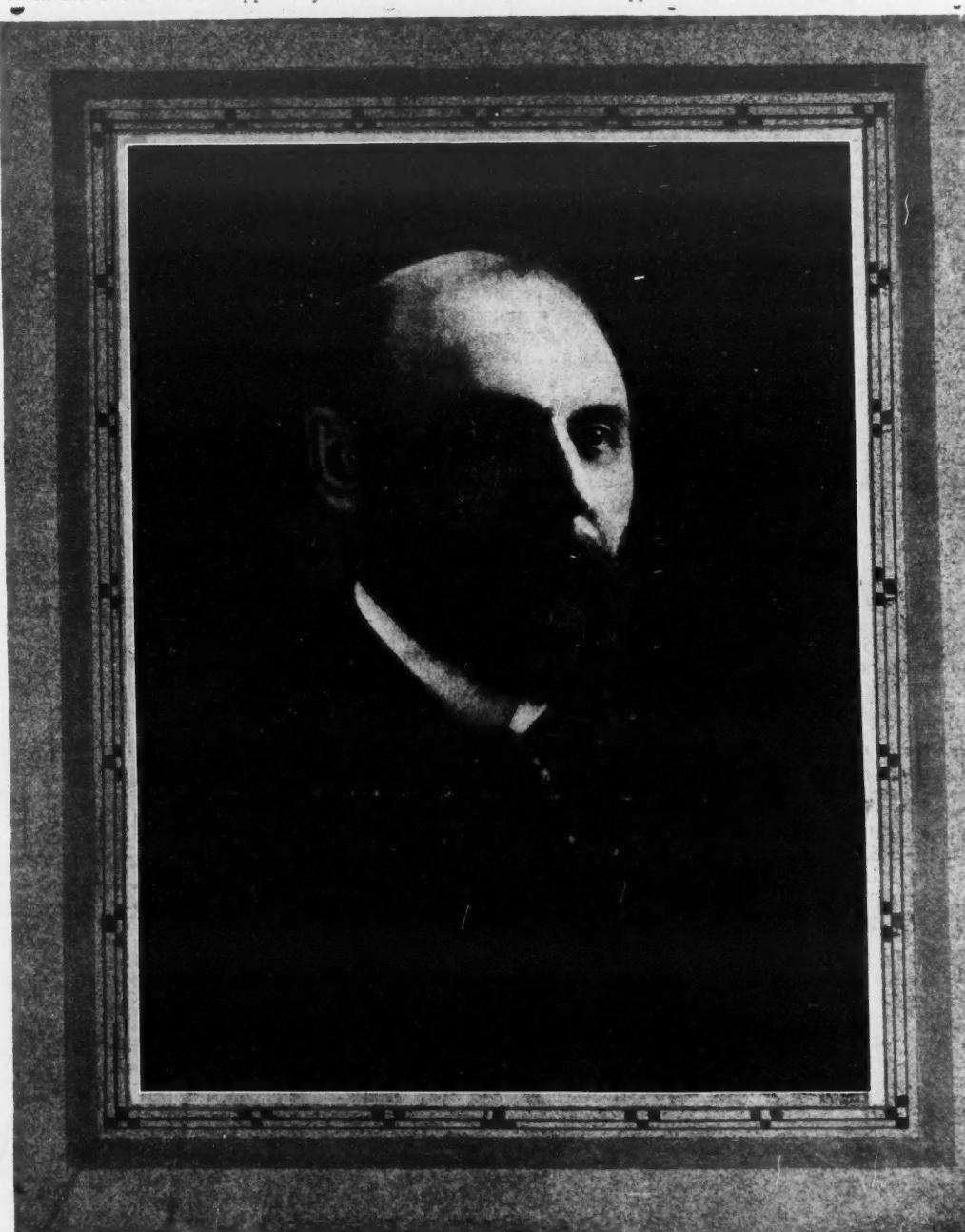
THE steps taken by the Calumet and Hecla Company to draw unto itself a dozen or more other copper companies in the Michigan district, is cited by The Financial World as an excellent illustration of the uncertainties of mining. This company "is the history of mining stands out as one of the greatest successes, and as an example of honest and conscientious management," and yet conditions have made necessary the present action. Only a few years ago the shares of the company were selling at \$1,000 each, or at the highest price any stock in a public market ever reached, except in the famous Northern Pacific case, which was exceptional and temporary. Calumet and Hecla has been quoted this month at \$485, or about one-half its highest quotation. Except for the prospects of giving new life to the company by the absorption of other properties, "the stock would have continued to fall on account of the gradual exhaustion of the mines." When these mines were opened they yielded 100 lbs. of copper per ton; in 1900 the yield had fallen to 60 lbs.; it is now only about 29 lbs., the latter being obtained at an increase of depth and at a corresponding increase in cost.

Dividends from mines not infrequently are dividends from assets, rather than from profits. The writer contends that even a regular 10 per cent. dividend may be a poor recompense for the risk incurred. At its best, a 10 per cent. dividend should mean only an annual revenue of 6 per cent. on the investment, the other 4 per cent. going to a sinking fund, insuring stockholders against total loss by exhaustion of the ore. The writer cites the strange fact that, in view of this circumstance, such shares as those of the Amalgamated Company, which, since its formation, never netted owners an average of more than 2 per cent., should be maintained at their present high quotations.

## The Crop Situation.

THE Census and Statistical Office at Ottawa issued a bulletin on crops. The reports of correspondents show that out of yield of 149,989,600 bushels of wheat harvested last year 141,096,000 bushels or 94 per cent. were merchantable, and that at the end of March 33,042,000 bushels or 22 per cent. of the whole were in farmers' hands. The quantity held by farmers in the Maritime Provinces at that date was 468,000 bushels. In Quebec 477,000 bushels, in Ontario 5,002,000 bushels, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 27,095,000 bushels. At the same date last year the quantity in hand in all Canada was 30,484,000 bushels or 18.28 per cent. of the total crop of 166,744,000 bushels, of which 159,868,000 bushels or 95.87 per cent. was of merchantable quality.

The Steel and Radiation Company has decided to erect a factory at St. Catharines. The site will be beside the new Welland canal.



TORONTO MILLIONAIRES: M. J. O'BRIEN.

A sketch of his career will be found on page 23.

first come first served. He declared his "profits" regularly each month, for some time previous to the final smash-up, and made it a boast that no one ever asked for his money without getting it. What sort of man short of an "enthusiast" could suppose that he could go on playing a game like that for long unless he could actually get the profits out of the market? To put the money in the bank would be worse than putting it in the market, because the bank only pays 3 per cent. per annum while the Wizard was declaring dividends of ten times that much each month.

I heard him give an address to one or two hundred people on his methods of conducting business. It would be hard to listen to him and not be convinced that he really believed in himself. He talked of making these profits—one hundred per cent. per day, it might be—as just as seriously as you would talk of getting up early in the morning. It might be a bluff in both instances, but so far as the outside world is concerned they would never know it. He told his audience how he had made a study of conditions, and as he gave his whole time to the market he could jump in and out and take small margins on large blocks of stock and show profits; whereas, if they, individually, made the attempt they would fail for want of capital to purchase large blocks and also from lack of experience. You had to pay your whole attention to the market, just as he was doing.

HE went on to say that the time had not come for a decline. The bull movement would continue and he would not be on the spot to take advantage of it. That is just where C. D. guessed wrongly. The bull movement did not continue, so that, if he was in the market at all, he must have taken some heart-breaking losses.

When you heard Sheldon talk you felt either that he was more highly imaginative or more intensely practical than other people you had met. If he was simply practical—that is, if it was all a bluff for the purpose of loading up and making a quick get-away—then he was one of the most unsuspicious looking and acting highwaymen you could well meet. Had you handed him a collar you might almost expect to find him try to button it behind and then look around for the surprise. He was decidedly patriarchal in appearance, and had you fixed long whiskers to his chin and loaded him up with an armful of twin tombstones with an inscription, he might have passed

he wouldn't mind telling you—however, on second thoughts, he had better refrain. I do not think any one ever was taken much into his confidence—a suspicious circumstance. He stood up on the platform at that meeting of his and talked to the point for the most part and invited the audience to ask questions. You felt sympathetic because he looked like a man who had seen much trouble, who had been poor and was trying his best with God's help and blessing to make an honest living for an invalid wife and some crippled children. He looked so darn poor and honest and seemed ready to immolate self upon the altar of the general good. As I was about to say, however, when he began to talk or to answer questions, he never got down to hard pan. Like a lot of people who manage to keep out of jail, he did not seem to look either the person or the question squarely in the face. This did not suggest guilt so much as that he was modest and was trying to weigh his words and give you the exact truth of the situation. He would put his head on one side and turn his face slightly upwards and look into the beyond for the answer. It would generally come slowly, and when it arrived it was a little disappointing. Had he been just an ordinary man, the answer might not have struck you as being so inconclusive. But this was no ordinary man. He never failed to make from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. per month on the money placed in his hands. He could pick the details of your account out of his memory without consulting his ledger, and you could go to his office and get your money any time you liked. People had taken their hundreds to him and had drawn their thousands. The papers attacked him, but he was superior to them and immune to attack.

As you went about town you had to be just a little careful how you expressed skepticism lest some one land you a blow on the point of the chin. I have known people almost come to blows and to bet hundreds of dollars on the question of whether Sheldon was a fake or not. That is nothing. After Sheldon had left town his friends laid wagers that he would come back and put his defamers where they would not be so free with their opinions. One cannot believe all the stories related, but it was stated positively that his friends brought in thousands of dollars and either deposited them or tried to deposit them in Sheldon's office for the Wizard to invest for them. This was done to show the world generally their faith in their master. They were confident he would

have deal in the market to the full extent of his finan-

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It is a patent on a Traveling Rocking Horse, which can be ridden from four to twelve years old. It has the same motion as a real Horse, and made to travel from the rocking motion of the child's body in the saddle; can be steered or made to back up; can be used on sidewalks and lawns, as well as in parlors and halls. THE HORSE IS NOW ON SALE AT EDMOND'S, 38 RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

This Horse is made from short pieces of soft wood, and retailed from \$4.00 up, according to size and quality.

The patent can be bought for a nominal sum and covers all of Canada for a period of seventeen years. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

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Solid—Conservative**

Owing to the tremendous growth of the country, which the banks have naturally got to share in, these shares have always been favorites of the conservative investors. The better class of them do not yield a high return, but dividends are being increased from time to time and the shares are gradually working to a higher level. Our letter on these stocks shows that they return the investor from 4% to 6%.

A request will bring you this letter—there is no charge. You are placed under no obligations of any kind. Our letter for this period is now ready.

**F. H. Deacon & Co.**  
Members Toronto Stock Exchange  
Investments  
97 Bay Street Toronto, Canada

**OLD and DROSS**

HALF-PAGES in the newspapers of Toronto have of late been monopolized by advertisements of the "Money Made Easy" variety, being the product of and advertising the lands held for sale in the University sub-division of the great and growing city of Calgary. Adorning each newspaper display—some Toronto newspapers will take any advertising that brings money into the till, it seems—are three photographs of stately residences.

The question is, why should they be in the picture? I am informed by a Calgarian that one is the home of Mr. Bush, Sir, while the residence is in the centre of Calgary, where land is selling at a couple of thousand dollars per foot, while the University subdivision, so lavishly advertised, is some two miles outside the city limits, and the house in question is miles from the subdivision. Another picture is that of Sheriff Van Wart's house, and this residence—while it actually exists, just as the picture shows it—is also some miles from the University subdivision. Besides being outside the limits of Calgary, and those limits seem to have been pretty generously drawn, by the way, I am told the same subdivision is one or two miles distant from the nearest point of a projected street car line. Lots are being sold in this subdivision at from \$125 to \$150 per lot, but there is no one in Calgary who can tell me what the lots cost. What the Calgarian says—and what the University subdivision advertisements do not make at all plain, is that the subdivision is out of the city entirely, some five miles or more away from the centre of Calgary. It may be just as well for those who are picking up this property to know this fact.

H. E. F., Sarnia: There is very little doing in the Montreal River district. As to Elgin Cobalt, this is the property which W. H. King, secretary of the Board of Trade of St. Thomas, Ont., thinks is a good thing beyond all doubt. It may for that.

It may be, too, for that matter, but I would say there are still a few chances left that it may not pan out. The capital is small, compared with most Cobalt ventures, being \$200,000, of which 25 per cent. goes to the promoters, leaving 150,000 shares to be sold for treasury purposes. I note that St. Thomas' Times gives this a boost, throwing out the fact in its share price of \$150 each. Note also that John Henry Courtney, journalist, is one of the incorporators and one of the vendors of the properties. Can it be that Mr. Courtney is on the Times? The directors include a jeweler, a physician, and a railway agent. Personally, I think I would wait till the prospect has been proved up, but it looks as though, in any event, the shareholder might be getting some kind of a run for his money.

A Western railway man informs us that new complications have arisen respecting the townsite of Fort George, B.C. It is stated that the Indians whose reserve the G.T.P. desires to secure in order that the same may be plotted, are endeavoring to work another hold-up; and there is therefore a strong probability that the Grand Trunk Pacific will abandon the project of making Fort George a divisional point, and will acquire only a small plot of land for yards. But what of the people who paid their good money for the lands from the Natural Resources Company and others. Where do they get off?

John D. S., Portage La Prairie: I cannot give advice at this distance about the land company you name. The stock might be all right in prosperous times and on the market in case of a depression. Ask your banker what he thinks.

A representative of Oscar Adams Turner, about whom quite a lot has been recently said in print, forwards to this office a 1908 report made by the United States Geological Survey as the result of investigations in the Waldo district for gold and silver. Oscar Adams Turner is the main genius of the Waldo Consolidated Gold Mining Company, of Oregon, a plain gold concern. I have expressed the opinion that stock in this company did not appear to be at all desirable. So the representative comes back at me with the report mentioned before.

Describing the High Gravel mine, now the Osgood claim of the Waldo Company, the report goes at length into the formation, always noting of interest to the average person. With reference to the Porcupine Mine, which is one mile northwest of Waldo, comprising a property of 560 acres, the report says about ten acres of this have been worked, showing at one working gravel about twelve feet in thickness, and the former owner of the property, Mr. Wimer, is quoted as saying that the average of the value of the pay gravels had been about 25 cents to the cubic yard. The same report states, however, that this mine has had a history extending back thirty years, and that the output had been \$250,000. The report contains also a description of the Logan, Simmons and Cameron Mine, now the Logan claim of the Waldo Company, and the government report states that in the last eight years the output has been some \$50,000.

To my mind all the report above quoted shows, is that there is gold gravel on the Waldo properties, but that is a far cry from there being \$12,000,000 worth of gold in sight as estimated by Mr. Turner. So very far from it, in fact, that the original opinion I gained of the Oscar Adams Turner proposition is not altered by a reading of the report sent here.

Joseph L. Carpenter, Jr., is having great fun running the Great Cariboo Gold Mine on the assessment plan. Mr. Carpenter lives in New York and sends out letters to stockholders asking for more kudos. The call now is for cash to hire a Mr. Hamlin as mine engineer. With Mr. Hamlin on the job, Mr. Carpenter thinks all financial difficulties will be solved. With the great riches in sight promised by Mr. C., it seems too bad there should be any "slows" to prod for more money.

A. S. A., Toronto, being in possession of 500 shares of common stock of the Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Company, asks what value the stock has.

The current report of this company shows that for the months of November, 1910, and January and February, 1911, there was shipped 3,593 tons of ore, including concentrates, with 2,985 tons produced by the leasers on the old upper levels of the Kelly mine in New Mexico, the total value being \$77,172.20. There are also properties in Arizona and Montana on which little or no development work has been done. The net income for the year appears in the report as \$110,263.79, which was reduced by expenditure charged against the Kelly mine to the extent of \$60,213.91, leaving \$50,049.88. There was previously carried to income the sum of \$42,696.67, making a balance to income account as at October 31, 1910, of \$22,696.67. The detailed financial report should be available to every

**Paste This in Your Hat.**

When you are tempted to purchase western real estate, ascertain first of all whether said lots are within the corporate limits. If they are not, and if the company selling same will not give you a written guarantee that they are, don't think of them the second time, for they are not worth buying, except for market gardens and farm land. Most of the western towns are laid out so as to centralize trade and habitation within their present corporate limits for at least twenty years to come. Therefore fight shy of the out of town lots.

Capital \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$5,000,000 Total Assets \$62,000,000

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Capital paid-up . . . . . 350,000  
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Municipal and Corporation Bonds. All bonds offered by us carry our recommendation.

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**Safety in Bonds**

Our April List of Bond Investments contains a number of issues selected after careful investigation to combine

Safety of Principal  
Adequate Interest Return

They yield from 4½% to 6%

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**A. E. AMES & CO.,**  
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TORONTO, CANADA

**CITY OF  
TORONTO**  
**3 1-2%**  
**Debentures**

Due 1st July, 1929.  
Interest payable 1st January and July

**At an Attractive Rate**

Correspondence Invited

**Wood, Gundy & Co.**  
Toronto

**A WELL SECURED BOND**

We can offer a limited amount of 6 per cent bonds which are a first mortgage on a large and growing industrial concern with assets largely in excess of its bond issue and earning the interest on same seven times over. Write for particulars.

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Write for our investment list with Special Offerings of high grade Corporation bonds.

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A General Stock Exchange Business Transacted.  
Investment Securities a Specialty.  
Reports on any Canadian or American Securities furnished on application.  
Our Weekly Circular gives an analysis of the position of Shawinigan Water & Power Co., and United States Rubber Co.  
Copy mailed on request.

157 St. James St., Montreal  
46 Elgin St. - Ottawa, Ont.

**Etna Life Ins. Co.**

(Founded 1820.)  
The Premium on \$10,000 of insurance at age 30 on the 5 year Convertible Term Policy is only \$29.00 quarterly. Ask for particulars. Other plans equally favorable.

CENTRAL CANADA BRANCH OFFICE:  
Victoria St., Toronto

# MONTREAL FINANCIAL

## CAREER OF F. B. McCURDY OF HALIFAX AND MONTREAL

MONTREAL, MAY 4, 1911.

THE formation of the Nova Scotia Car Works, Ltd., and its purchase of the Silliker Car Company, has again drawn attention to Mr. F. B. McCurdy, of Halifax, N.S., one of the most successful of the younger financiers of Canada who have been making such rapid progress during the past few years. He could only have been about 20 years of age when he struck Truro, so must have been for some time quietly turning over in his mind the question of his future career, as he walked down the furrow after the plough—if he ever did plough—or performed other duties incident to life in the country. Presumably, one day he came to his conclusion, abandoned his rural occupation and set out for the town of Truro. Here he seemed to be in no doubt as to what he was going to do. In the course of a couple of days we find him employed in the office of the branch of the Halifax Banking Company which was located in that town.

It may be remembered that 15 years ago the Halifax Banking Company was a thriving monetary institution with branches advantageously located all over Nova Scotia. The company is now no more, its entire business and assets having been purchased by the Bank of Commerce some years ago, when that institution was looking for new fields to conquer, and concluded to make a single mouthful of the Maritime Provinces.

Evidently Mr. McCurdy had a proper appreciation of what he was fitted for. In a short time he was removed to the head office of the Halifax Banking Company at Halifax, and before long had advanced to the position of private secretary to General Manager Mr. H. N. Wallace. Mr. Wallace is now on the retired list of the Bank of Commerce, after having been the chief representative of that institution in the East for many years after the Halifax Banking Company had been taken over by it. It was not long, either, before McCurdy had attracted the attention of the president of the bank, Robbie Uniacke, who took him into his confidence to a very great extent and called for his assistance in many of his own private financial undertakings. McCurdy had some leaning towards the newspaper field; and having a large capacity for work, and some time on his hands, contributed many articles to the financial columns of the "Halifax Chronicle." I have been told that for a period he wrote the greater portion of the financial matter used in the columns of that paper.

He was still but little more than a youth when he came to the conclusion that he was good enough to start business on his own account as a broker. It was probably somewhere about the year 1900 that he decided to take the plunge. Thereafter we find him engaged in the brokerage business, at Halifax, under the style of F. B. McCurdy & Co.

Since the time he first opened his offices, he had a series of successes, with no setbacks of consequence that the public has ever heard of. Characteristics. His friends say that he made his start on but \$2,000 capital. That was only ten or twelve years ago, and to-day he is reputed to be a millionaire. His close friends say he has certainly made considerably over half a million in the period mentioned, and that he must be within striking distance of the round million. Time was when this would have been called a meteoric career. It certainly was rapid travelling. It is doubtful if Mr. McCurdy is much more than 35 years of age to-day. His career, however, has not been so meteoric as that of several other Canadians, who, in the course of a year or two have piled up their millions. Nevertheless his progress has been exceptional, and a pleasing feature is that there has been nothing of the circus performance about it, so far as those of us who live further West have heard. He is of the "solid" type, friendly and affable, but exceedingly careful of committing himself. One thing that impresses you about him is his memory. It is like book. He can give you chapter and verse for almost everything he says. At any rate that was my experience in a few chance interviews with him a year or so since. He seemed to have the history of every prominent man in the East at his fingers' ends. When it came to coal mining or the steel industry he could draw you a plan of the underground workings and give you more information in five minutes than you could find out through other sources in an hour. You remember him largely because of what he remembers, and because you usually went out of his office knowing a good deal more than when you went in. Yet McCurdy is not wordy. He struck me as having what is often called a splendid poker face—rather impassive, and altogether suggestive of a hard nerve. His look is rather cold and calculating. If you owed him money I think you would take it out of your pocket and leave it on the table. This, probably, is only his exterior. Certainly I found him as obliging and courteous as he could well be and yet have time left to make a living.

One has but to refer to what McCurdy has done to illustrate his enterprise. Although starting in business in a modest way, somewhere about 1900, he shortly concluded that it would be necessary for him to have some outside connections. In 1902 or 1903 he purchased a seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange, and about 1906 opened his own office in the city. As Montreal Stock Exchange seats are not given away with a cake of soap, he must have been making considerable money since he left the Halifax Banking Company. He was the first Halifax broker to break into the Montreal field in the manner described. Not satisfied with this he went on extending his business until at the present time, besides the Halifax and Montreal offices, he has branches in Sydney, C.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and St. John, Nfld. All of these offices, with the exception of the St. John's office, are connected with each other by private wire leased from C.P.R., besides which they are also in direct communication with New York, so that messages sent out from Wall street are flashed all over the McCurdy system at the same instant. As the Montreal office was the first branch opened, it can be seen what a development has taken place during the past five years alone. All this has been done with little or no splurge, thus making his progress all the more impressive to those who have been watching it.



F. B. McCurdy.

Among the deals with which he has been connected were the absorption of the Halifax Banking Company by the Bank of Commerce. Halifax is so far away from Montreal

that it is not always easy to know exactly what part Mr. McCurdy plays in his different ventures, but I understand that he was largely instrumental in bringing about the bank deal referred to. His next deal was the reorganization of Stanfields, Limited. This concern owns knitting mills in Truro, and has subsequently become a good second to the well-known Pennmans Company. The securities of the firm have been at a premium ever since the start, and the deal was a remunerative one for Mr. McCurdy. The next organization to which he gave attention was the Empire Trust Company, of which John White Bazant was president. Later on this company was taken over by the Eastern Trust Company, of which R. E. Harris, president of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, is president. Mr. McCurdy is a director and one of the largest shareholders. An important deal in which he was also a large factor was the Mexican Northern Power Company, which is making a development at Chihuahua, Mexico. Mr. G. F. Greenwood is president of the company, and Mr. E. B. Green Shields vice-president. Sperling & Co., of London, recently purchased about half the total bond issue of this company. As the dams and power houses are still only in the construction stage, the trouble in Mexico does not seem to be affecting the price of the securities.

Although McCurdy's name received little enough prominence in connection with the Nova Scotia Dark Horse in Steel incident of a year ago, he in reality was a principal factor throughout, and it was no doubt due to the purchase made by his office and at his suggestion if not actually on his account—that control remained in the hands of the old directorate. It may be remembered that Rodolphe Forget was making an effort at that time to obtain control. It was stated afterwards that Forget had not succeeded in his effort. The fact is, however, that when Forget left Montreal he certainly had control. The following day the Forget office, thinking possibly that the proxies could not be transferred, disposed of 1,000 shares and McCurdy's representative, here, took them in. This meant a turn over in the vote of 2,000 shares. In addition to this, McCurdy's office bought 200 shares and succeeded in having the whole transferred before the meeting. This gave them 2,200 votes, which was more than sufficient to turn the balance. In addition to a position on the board of the concerns mentioned, he is also a director of the Halifax Tramway Company.

No doubt McCurdy's early outdoor exercise helped give him his splendid physique and steady and naturally good nerve. During the panic period of 1907, when even his chief employees were on the rack, he coolly took his gun and disappeared for a few days shooting. Shooting and fishing are favorite pastimes of his. In addition to this he is a splendid athlete, having attained considerable prominence both as a football player and as an oarsman. In fact, he was captain of a leading football team of the East for several years. He is still interested in all sporting events, although he is willing, nowadays to take a position on the grand stand instead of on the field. The somewhat luxurious sport of motorizing is more to his taste. He has three motor cars, and makes considerable use of them.

It is believed that the Car Works deal which he has just completed will not only place considerable to the credit of his bank account but will be a successful enterprise, more especially as, aside from all other considerations, the railway companies will probably consider it a good policy to distribute their patronage sufficiently to keep as many car works operating as possible in order that a healthy competition among producers may be maintained.

The Ontario Gazette announced the following mines incorporated in Ontario: Premier Langmuir Mines, Limited, \$2,000,000, London; Smith Vet Mines, Limited, \$3,000,000, Toronto; Portisdale Gold Mines, Limited, \$2,000,000, Toronto; Ogden Porcupine Gold Mines, Limited, \$2,000,000, Toronto; Northern Ventures, Limited, \$5,000,000, Toronto; Loyalty Silver Mining Company, \$1,500,000, Toronto; Kissinger Mining Company, \$2,000,000, Port Erie.

Two New York Stock Exchange memberships were posted for transfer last week, the consideration in each case being \$68,000. This is the same amount at which sales have been made for several weeks past.

## BOND OFFERINGS

A list of investments has just been prepared, in which we include a range of securities acceptable for all requirements.

GOVERNMENT BONDS ..... to yield 4%  
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PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS ..... to yield 5%  
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PROVEN INDUSTRIAL BONDS ..... to yield 5½% to 6%

Write for this list and circulars descriptive of special current issues.

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Total Assets ..... \$93,000,000

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Capital Paid-up .....	\$6,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .....	4,999,297
Deposits Nov. 30, 1910 .....	54,719,044
Assets .....	71,600,058

155 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

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6% 1st. MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Due October 1st, 1930. Interest 1st April and October. Subject to redemption at 110 and accrued interest after October 1st, 1915. Descriptive Circular will be mailed on request. Price—Par and Accrued Interest.

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## Corporation Agencies, Limited

Capital Paid Up - - - - - \$300,000

We are equipped with a staff of expert accountants, appraisers and engineers to advise and otherwise assist in organizing new undertakings or the reconstruction of going concerns which, on examination, are found to offer safe and conservative investments.

Head Office:

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PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE, MONTREAL.

London Office: 4 Saint Mary Axe, London, E.C.

**Imperial Bank of Canada**

Notice is hereby given that the

**Annual Meeting**

of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on

**Thursday, the 25th of May next**The Chair to be taken at noon.  
By order of the Board.D. R. WILKIE,  
General Manager.  
Toronto, 29th March, 1911.**GOVERNMENT  
MUNICIPAL AND  
CORPORATION  
BONDS**We deal in only the higher  
grades of Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds,  
yielding from 4 per cent. to  
6 per cent.Before purchasing a Bond  
Issue or any part of it we  
make a thorough investigation  
regarding the properties  
or assets which are given as  
a mortgage against the  
Bonds.Orders may be telegraphed  
at our expense.

Full particulars on request.

**ROYAL SECURITIES  
CORPORATION, Limited**164 St. James St., - - - - Montreal  
81 St. Peter St., - - - - Quebec  
164 Hollis St., - - - - Halifax  
Queen and Yonge Sts. - - - - Toronto**BRITISH AMERICA  
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

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**Head Office, Toronto**

Established 1833

**Assets, \$2,022,170.18****A. G. FOWLER ROSS**  
Investment Broker  
SUITE 65 and 66  
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MONTREAL**Income Yield**  
**4 $\frac{1}{4}$  — 7%**County  
City  
Town  
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AND  
Corporation  
Bonds**Canadian  
Debentures  
Corporation**  
LimitedHome Bank Bldg.,  
TORONTO, ONT.**THE COMPLETE HOTEL**  
**STATLER**  
BUFFALO.  
450 ROOMS WITH BATH  
CIRCULATING ICE WATER SYSTEM.**TORONTO FINANCIAL****SOVEREIGN SHAREHOLDERS  
PUT UP \$2,000,000 MORE.**

TORONTO, MAY 5, 1911.  
AEMILIUS JARVIS and those associated with him in the effort to conserve the main resources of shareholders of the Sovereign Bank, in the shape of the Alaska Central Railroad, and the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway, have had a quite gratifying response from shareholders in the way of subscriptions. Mr. Jarvis, President of the bank, announces that in ten days applications have been received for \$1,815,000 worth of stock in the \$3,000,000 company just formed. As a little over \$2,000,000 is the amount aimed at, the success of the effort seems assured. Responses are coming in from all parts of the country as far west as the Pacific coast and east to the Atlantic.

Mr. Jarvis was not President of the Sovereign Bank when D. M. Stewart was General Manager. In the Reign of Stewart.

In the Reign of Stewart. of this institution was a good deal of a shock to many other bankers. Stewart's idea was that it would be a good thing to give depositors more of a personal interest in his bank than had theretofore been considered necessary. His managers were instructed to extend to farmers and others making application for loans, every consideration. This policy practically applied, resulted in more business. The small man found that when he came to a Sovereign branch bank for a money advance, tendering to the bank ample collateral, he not only secured the money but he did it without having his feelings ruffled. Stewart introduced other innovations. One that became popular immediately was the change made in the period of dividend payments. Stewart announced that the Sovereign would pay quarterly, and he began also to have the branch banks open on Saturday evenings to give the small business man forced to work late an opportunity to get his receipts into a bank vault so he could sleep serenely Saturday night and not be worried most of Sunday. These innovations, popular with the people, did not commend themselves to others of the banking fraternity, but by degrees many other banks fell into line. It is only recently that Toronto banks have succeeded in getting back to the old order of things by deciding not to keep their branches open Saturday evenings. D. M. Stewart was a fairly clever financier, but he was no banker. Minus a substructure of unemotional, uncompromising and conservative stolidity, your banker can never make a success. Stewart's early innovations were not half-bad, but when it came to the real test, he failed utterly. It was Stewart — or so they say—who allowed a couple of Toronto brokers to load the bank up with securities that led to the suspension of the bank. Alaska Central and Chicago and Milwaukee bonds were dumped by the basket-load into the bank vaults, in return for which good Sovereign money went out. No thoroughly grounded banker would have touched either, at least to the extent the Sovereign did. Stewart lent money he should not have done, and he loaded the bank up with accounts which weren't as good as they might have been. And he did other things, which caused a search for him to be made by the authorities. Stewart left town, and is now up on the edge of the Pacific Ocean, still financing.

It is not an extravagant statement to say that many bankers refused to shed tears when the Banks Asked for Sovereign suspended. Once the blow had fallen—making another victory for "sound banking"—they got together and loaned the Sovereign a considerable sum of money to prevent the bank going into liquidation. Four years passed, and they began clamoring for return of their money, leaving the Sovereign in the position of being indebted to other banks for this large sum, with Alaska Central and Chicago and Milwaukee bonds pledged as security therefor. Although the realizing on accounts and the liquidation of assets had enabled the Sovereign to reduce its liabilities when the demand came to the sum of about four million dollars, still the bank was practically without funds, and the only way the call of the other banks could be met would have been to throw the bonds of these two properties into the lap of whoever would purchase. In addition, Sovereign shareholders would have had to pay their double liability in full immediately. This would mean that the bank had taken four or five years to finish as a complete wreck, instead of doing it quickly at the outset.

Aemilius Jarvis, General Manager Jemmett and other Sovereign officials evidently possess faith in the ultimate value to shareholders of this Alaskan railroad. It would have been very easy for them to throw up their hands when the banks made their recent joint de-

mand, and allow everything to be sold by auction, but they took another course. Faith in the nature of the assets was possibly tinged with the feeling that although it was Stewart who had been instrumental in landing the shareholders in the fix they were in; it would become them to do what they could to get them out again. I have no doubt the latter feeling actuated Aemilius Jarvis to quite an appreciable degree.

When the burden becomes too heavy for one shoulder, shift it to another, is a very prevalent axiom of modern finance. Aemilius Jarvis utilized his long experience in business to devise the "shift," and the

way he schemed it out was ingenious and also somewhat daring. He decided to form a new holding company, the shareholders of which would furnish the capital to buy back the securities pledged to the loaning banks as security for their original large advance to the Sovereign. The shareholders of this new company would be, as Mr. Jarvis thought out the plan, the shareholders of the Sovereign Bank. The Sovereign Bank said to shareholders: "We cannot give you back the money you put up to buy shares. We hope in time to be able to do so, but now you must go further and show your faith by taking shares in an entirely new company." Shareholders have evidently decided to take the plunge. As a body they are probably of the opinion that Aemilius Jarvis knows more about the matter than they do. The rest we must leave to the future. If, in the course of a few years, the opening up of the mineralized sections of Alaska gives value to the railway and it is sold at a good figure, then there will be bouquets for the president of the Sovereign. If, on the other hand, Alaska Central remains an unproductive "sticker" for years, to be sacrificed finally for a song, then the bouquets will be of faded flowers bound with crepe. Consideration of which latter fact inspires one with the feeling that Mr. Jarvis is pretty sure of his grounds, and in addition, that he possesses to a degree that quality which is commonly abbreviated into the term "nerve."

There will be many to criticize this plan. They will say, with truth, that the only ones who are putting up any real money are bank shareholders. But as an aside, it might be asked, in how many prior instances of Canadian bank collapses have the bank officials striven to make the blow lighter to shareholders? As a rule they disclaim both financial and moral responsibility, and hire lawyers to back them up in the stand they have taken. But the picture that presents itself to my mind as the outstanding feature of the whole thing is Aemilius Jarvis as the skipper. He has a firm grip on the helm, just as he had in the past with many a victorious cup racing yacht; he has those keen eyes of his set on the mark; he is alive to every danger of the course. He thinks the old boat can be calked up and made water-tight.

**The Drop in Prices.**

THE real economic phenomenon of the period is declared by the New York Evening Post to be beyond any doubt the fall in commodity prices that has been going on during the financial readjustment that began a year ago. In such markets as those for grain, meat, iron, dairy products, and cotton cloth, prices to-day stand from 8 to 30 per cent. below what they were a year ago. Even when a general average is arrived at, there is found "a notable downward sweep." The index number of Bradstreet's for April 1 was 8,5223 as against 8,8361 for January, 1911. This is "the lowest level reached since the middle of 1909." A table is printed of the highest and lowest of recent monthly averages for twenty years, which shows "how wide the swing has been":

	High.	Low.	
Jan., 1892	8,1382	July, 1896	5,7019
Feb., 1900	8,3007	June, 1901	7,4181
Dec., 1902	8,1413	July, 1904	7,6318
March, 1907	9,1288	June, 1908	7,7227
Jan., 1910	9,2310	April, 1911	8,5223

From this it will be seen that "the fall since the high notch of 1910, though only half as rapid as that between 1907 and 1908, is larger than that between 1902 and 1904, but it none the less leaves the general level well above the low mark of 1904."

Three chief reasons are usually assigned for the wide swing in prices—first, "the agricultural cycle, or the alternating periods in which the world's consumption of necessities exceeds production, followed by years when production runs beyond consumption"; second, the prosperity cycle, when prices "advance under seemingly boundless expenditure by whole communities in boom times, followed by declines when expenses are held down in days of reduced prosperity"; third, the output of gold, the increase in the annual rate being assumed to put up prices arbitrarily and the decline putting them down.

**The Question of Stocks and Bonds.**

SOME investors understand clearly the radical difference between owning stock in a corporation and owning some of its bonds, others do not. Many small investors, however, and particularly persons making investments for the first time, do not understand it. A railroad bond in general may be compared to a mortgage on a house, in that it represents a debt contracted by the owner. Stock may likewise be compared to what is known as the equity which an owner has in a house. Stockholders in a corporation are partners in it, while bondholders are its creditors. When one invests in stocks he becomes one of the owners of the property subject to its debts. When one buys a bond, he has really lent money to a corporation, which promises to pay it back to him at its face value and meanwhile to pay him interest regularly. A certificate of stock, however, makes no promise to pay back the money one has invested in it, or even to pay a dividend on it. All depends on the success and condition of the business. When one purchases stock in a corporation with a long record for paying good dividends, he is quite secure of such dividends in the future and also of his principal, provided he did not pay too much for the stock. While at one time he may not be able to sell the stock for what he paid, at another he may sell it for more than he paid, prices being dependent on fluctuations in the market. Bonds fluctuate in normal conditions very little. At maturity they must be paid by the corporation issuing them at their face values. Technically speaking, one makes an investment when he buys a bond and he goes into business for himself when he buys a stock.

HON. WM. GIBSON, President. J. TURNBULL, Vice-President and General Manager

**BANK OF HAMILTON**

Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.

Capital Paid-Up	- - - - -	\$ 2,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	- - - - -	3,000,000
Total Assets	- - - - -	35,000,000

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**THE BANK OF OTTAWA**

ESTABLISHED 1874.

TOTAL DEPOSITS

1890	- - - - -	\$ 3,145,213
1900	- - - - -	\$ 8,699,277
1910	- - - - -	\$ 32,418,445

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We offer for sale debentures bearing interest at FIVE per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. These debentures offer an absolutely safe and profitable investment, as the purchasers have for security the entire assets of the company.

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TOTAL ASSETS, \$2,500,000.00.

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Directors:

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# Concerning Insurance

## The Ostrich With His Head in the Sand.

The following is cut from a Toronto evening paper:

**Fraternal Insurance Men Want No Government Interference.**

After a spirited debate, the members of the Canadian Fraternal Association turned down yesterday proposals for a Government enquiry into the financial standing of fraternal organizations and for the appointment of Government actuaries for the purpose of fixing a table of rates properly chargeable by such societies hereafter.

Mr. B. Perigreen and J. J. Craig, fathered the resolution calling for a Government enquiry. Mr. E. L. Essery and John Cotton stood against it. The amendment, providing for the fixing of rates by a Government actuary, was moved by McBrady, K.C., made a vigorous speech in opposition to both the resolution and amendment, his chief contention being that if there was any "housecleaning" to be done the Association ought to do it."

As the debate proceeded it was plain that the majority of the members wanted no Government interference. The resolution was finally withdrawn, and the amendment when put to vote was defeated.

We take it that this correctly reports the proceedings.

There can be no greater enemy to fraternal insurance than those who take the position assumed by N.V. McBrady, K.C. It is a well known fact that many fraternal societies are being conducted at rates which cannot but lead to disaster. The association which "ought to do" the house-cleaning has no power to do it, and the opposition of those societies which most need reform will be the most strenuous. The history of fraternal societies has almost invariably shown a foundation on the quicksands of inadequate rates. In some cases the control has passed into the hands of a sane insurance man, big enough to state the truth and persist, in spite of all opposition, in a struggle to raise the dues to a living rate and cut out the frills and fads, lop off the parasites and clean the tree for a growth and development which will stand the attacks of the later days caused by increased age of membership. One of the most notable of these has been the Present Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters. If that enormous organization survives, and we believe it will, it is because of the vigorous policy of economy and increased rates adopted by Mr. Stevenson; had disaster overtaken it, and it was coming fast, it would have been because of the previous extravagance, mismanagement, and the policy of expansion at any price, even of solvency, that characterized the old management. We believe that the actions of such as Mr. Stevenson cannot be too highly commended, and hope that the Order of which he is head will have the success which his efforts deserve and which they will go far to secure.

We are of the opinion that such reactionary refusal to have competent government actuarial investigation into that most complicated question, the actual cost of fraternal insurance, will not strengthen the fraternal societies in the public estimation. Fraternal insurance in many lands has had a mushroom growth, and in the heat of the sun of early morning has proved to be of saprophytic origin. If it is conducted on honest lines, and on a sound financial basis, no form of insurance can be so generally beneficial, nor will any other class of insurance reach so large a portion of the public really in need of life insurance. The working people really need insurance, run at a reasonable cost, on easy terms of payment and that will always be assured to them. Fraternal insurance can give this, some societies are giving it, others are only pretending to do so. The best interests of all will be served by putting the last named in the position of having to give insurance that will always insure or having to close their doors before their now living members reach the age when they cannot

purchase insurance at rates within their means or at any rate at all. Every member of every fraternal society is deeply interested in this matter, and should bestir himself now; ten or twenty years from now will see the mushroom societies lying rotten in the garbage of insurance.

Listowel, April 24, 1911.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Dear Sir—Would you please answer through your valuable paper the following questions: Kindly give the standing of the Equity Fire Insurance Co. of Toronto? Would you think the stock of the company a good buy? I noticed other Canadian fire insurance companies in your valuable paper of 15th inst.

ONE OF YOUR MANY READERS.

We made a report on this company two weeks ago. We do not consider the stock a good buy. We reported on only the Ontario fire insurance companies last week. The report of the companies with Dominion licenses is not yet issued.

H. P. R., St. John's, N.B.: We are making enquiries.

S. P. D., Brantford: Will probably be able to give the information next week.

### C. D. Cory on Adjustments.

CHARLES D. CORY, generally recognized as the Dean of Fire Insurance Adjusters in Canada, who has had many years of successful experience in both Canada and the United States, recently delivered an address before the Insurance Institute of Toronto, and we take the liberty of quoting a few paragraphs:

"The average insurer against fire, who would not loan \$200 upon a mortgage without having his solicitor examine into titles, etc., will accept fire insurance policies to any amount and lock them in his safe without even looking them over—choosing to surround the contract and business generally with a halo of mystery that in fact has no existence and a beautiful trust in Providence (and his broker or agent) that is at times, to the adjuster, positively touching to contemplate.

"Non-concurrent policies are written, even to this time, altogether too frequently—more especially at points outside of the large centres. These contracts are those that lead sometimes to litigation and always to friction, and tend to shorten the lives of those truly good men known as 'adjusters.' I produce here for your inspection, blue prints of a couple of apportionments made by me at different times based upon adjustments of losses on plants in neighboring cities, where the kind-hearted assured, with a laudable desire to divide his insurance among friends in the business, did so, directing them to 'write him up' a stated amount, leaving the wording of the policy to the agent, who, simply because he was an agent was supposed, naturally enough, to know his business. The result as might be supposed, was surprising all around.

"SO FAR AS I PERSONALLY AM CONCERNED, BEYOND THOSE MENTIONED (COINSURANCE CLAUSE, DISTRIBUTION CLAUSE, SPACE CLAUSE) AND A CONDITION PROVIDING FOR APPRAISEMENT IN LIEU OF ARBITRATION (CONDITION NO. 16), NO 'VARIATIONS' ARE REQUIRED AT ALL—AND THE STATUTORY CONDITIONS THEMSELVES MIGHT BE PURGED OF A DEAL OF USELESS AND OBSOLETE LUMBER."

## J. THOMAS REINHARDT and PORCUPINE NORTHERN

CANADIANS are being asked by J. Thomas Reinhardt, who has an office in New York, another in Boston and one in Toronto, to buy shares in another Porcupine flotation, the Porcupine Northern Mining Company. Those who do not appreciate what the details of a mine promotion may mean in the long run to its shareholders, should probe pretty keenly into this proposition. They will find in the first place that instead of being a company organized and holding title to its properties under the laws of Ontario, that they are up against a Delaware incorporation, and that implies trouble right from the outset. In the heyday of the Cobalt craze Delaware flotations were put on the market aplenty, and when the squeeze came, shareholders found in every instance that the foreign incorporation made trouble for them. In the

company—and it is in the holding company that the public are asked to buy shares—is chartered in Delaware, and is officered by non-residents of this province. The Development Company of Porcupine proceeds to hand back to the holding company some 600,000 shares of the stock, and of this 600,000 shares 150,000 shares are now being offered to the public. To complicate the matter a little further, John Charles Hicks, one of the directors of the Porcupine Northern Mining Company, holds a one-quarter interest in a syndicate, which syndicate will receive from the Development Company of Porcupine 399,975 of the shares which the Development Company receives from the Porcupine Northern Mining Company.

This is underwriting with a vengeance. In the advertisement printed to attract purchasers of this stock, it is apparent that at the very utmost there are only 600,000 shares in the treasury, the sale of which would be expected to furnish funds for development. In the same advertisement, the Ontario law is complied with in the matter of stating what the preliminary expenses may be, the amount of these preliminary expenses being placed at the sum of \$500,000. This is going some, even for a Porcupine mine and so far as the advertisement offering shares for sale, there is not a word in it to say that any gold has been found on the properties. The question is, if preliminary expenses are going to amount to \$500,000, how can this sum be raised from the sale of 600,000 shares per \$100, when the first 150,000 shares are now offered at fifty cents?

If the sum of \$500,000 in the advertisement is a misprint for \$50,000, even that appears to be a thumping big sum just to get the property in shape to begin developing.

Altogether this latest flotation of J. Thomas—and it's not the first by any means—looks to be about as unpromising from the standpoint of public participation as any that are now in the limelight. It might be pointed out again in SATURDAY NIGHT that J. Thomas, in introducing this property to the public, held up before them a number of the skeletons of Cobalt. Before long Porcupine cadavers will have ousted even the Cobalts from the morgue shelves.

The second edition of the Analysis of Montreal Stocks, issued by Greenshields & Company, has been published. This edition includes the figures from the latest reports of companies up to April 15. The stocks given are classified as investment, semi-investment and speculative. From the figures given the financial standing of the companies can be accurately determined at a glance.

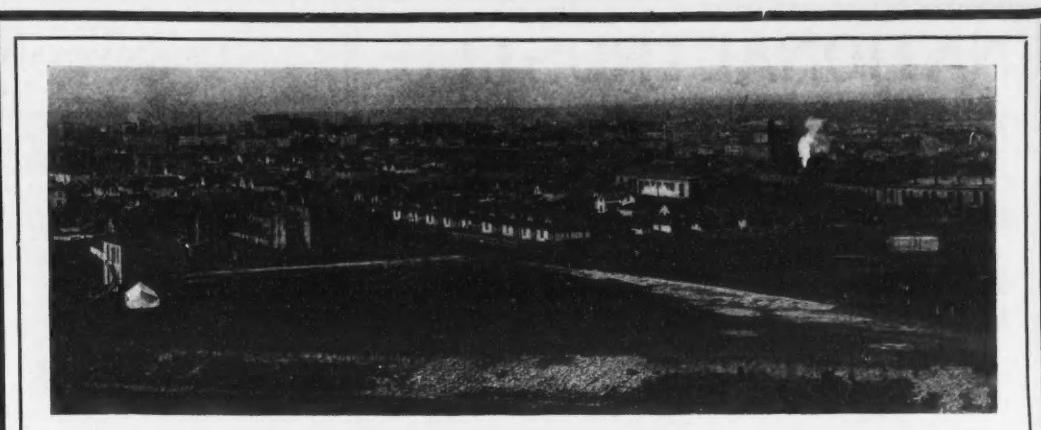
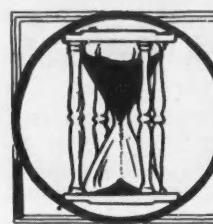
The death has just occurred in Haledon, N.J., of Mr. Robert Goodbody, senior member of the well-known New York Stock Exchange firm of Robert Goodbody & Co. The firm announces this fact with deep regret.

The Montreal Stock Exchange did not open until eleven o'clock last Monday out of respect for the memory of the late Senator Forget.



J. THOMAS REINHARDT,  
The man who is "putting over" the  
Porcupine Northern and the Porcupine Central.

case of the Porcupine Northern, the company did not acquire title direct from a prospector or private owner, but did the business through the medium of the Development Company of Porcupine, located in the Traders Bank, Toronto. The total capital stock of the company, Porcupine Northern Mining Company, is placed at one million shares, par value one dollar per share. Of the capital 999,975 shares have been issued as fully paid-up and non-assessable, to the Development Company of Porcupine, Ltd. The Development Company has acquired all but a few shares of the Porcupine Northern Mines. The latter is an Ontario corporation, while the holding com-



## "CALGARY—The City of Certainties"

Within the past five years the Dominion has seen growing up in the centre of her great West a rising young city, destined to be one of the largest in her domain. Calgary, this metropolis of the Middle West, has grown from a town of less than five thousand to a thriving city of sixty thousand in less than a decade.

"Why," asks the uninitiated, "why this growth?" "Why such a marvelous future?"

It is the centre of one of the world's greatest agricultural belts, comprising fifty million acres. Enough land to feed and support the present population of the entire Dominion.

Calgary adds fifteen to twenty thousand to her population each year. This year will be a record breaker. For instance, the building permits issued for month of March totalled \$1,219,000, or a net gain of 149 per cent. over same month of the previous year. April building permits will total another two million—the aggregate for the year will reach \$12,000,000.00.

The city is spreading by leaps and bounds. Vacant property seen to-day is graced with a sky-scraper to-morrow. Country roads and trails crossing farm land of yesterday are to-day bustling avenues of business through solidly built residential suburbs. Read on below.



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Tuxedo Park

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### SIR WILFRID LAURIER

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of the Dominion and greatest living Canadian statesman, visited Calgary, in August, 1910, he said in the course of a brilliant speech:

"It was my privilege to be with you in 1904. There was not much of anything then. But yesterday, when I looked over your city, when I saw with my own eyes, what I had been told I would find, then I realized that what I had been told was not an exaggeration, but the sober truth. And this morning, when I visited the city in company with some friends, and saw from the brow of the hill the city's vast expanse, its mansions and buildings, and looked upon the two rivers rushing from the mountains to join their crystal waters within its gates, then I said, I saw indeed, a city destined to be one of the largest and most beautiful on the continent."

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### DR. DAWSON OF LONDON, ENGLAND

The eminent Dr. Dawson, of London, Eng., that distinguished scholar, publicist and city building expert, speaking at a Calgary Canadian Club luncheon, said:

"As I have gone about this beautiful city of Calgary, I am free to say that I haven't seen anywhere in the whole Dominion a city with more exquisite and natural advantages than this City of Calgary. Montreal has always charmed me there.

I think the most exquisite view one gets from Mount Royal. That is one of the finest views there is in Canada, and when I have passed there, if I have only couple of hours to spare on the train, I have always made my way to Mount Royal for the sake of that beautiful view. But from Calgary Heights, on the north side, there is a finer prospect than any Montreal can show. There is a more magnificent panorama than any Montreal can give. There is the long line of Rockies clothed with ice and snow, touched at the dawn with fire, and clothed at night with rose, and all round the city, as friends have taken me about driving, there is a superb a point when one rises out of the city where there is not a view well worth a man's while to cross a continent. Gentlemen, there is the making here of one of the most prosperous cities in the Dominion, not only a city great in its manufactures, great in its commerce, but there is the making here of one of the most beautiful cities in the British Empire."

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Reserve Funds 4,944,777  
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## The Sovereign Bank Proposals

By H. M. P. ECKARDT

SOVEREIGN BANK affairs are once more brought into prominence by the proposal that the shareholders agree to contribute fresh capital in order to help pay off the loans which were granted by the associated banks when the Sovereign's business was partitioned. According to the March bank statement the Sovereign owed the other banks on March 31st last \$3,880,940. If the lending banks were satisfied to let the loans run on indefinitely, and if the stockholders of the Sovereign were content to allow the liquidation to drag along as heretofore, there would be no need of doing anything at present. But it appears that the creditor banks desire to have their loans paid. On the 18th January, 1908, they advanced a matter of \$9,000,000 to the Sovereign. Now, three and a quarter years afterwards, they still have nearly \$4,000,000 locked up in these loans. When the loans were granted money market conditions in Canada were working towards ease. It was expected that 1908 would be an easy money year. All through that year and through 1909 the Canadian banks had more money than they could use in mercantile discounting. They were obliged to employ many millions in call loans in New York and London at 1½ per cent. While conditions were so there was no occasion for pressing the Sovereign Bank for repayment of the money advanced to it. So long as the loans were well secured the bank might have the use of the funds.

The inducement offered to the Sovereign stockholder to take the new preferred stock is that for the \$100 which he pays for a share of preferred, he gets a document calling for 6 per cent. interest and entitling him to participation in the advantages which may result from successful realization of the railway properties. While on the other hand, if he is called for \$100 under the double liability he pays in that amount and that may end the matter. It is evidently assured here that the railway securities would be put up to sale and that the holding company would purchase them. Under the proposed plan, if the stockholders take up the preferred stock offered them, they will be entitled to the interest now collected by the associated banks.

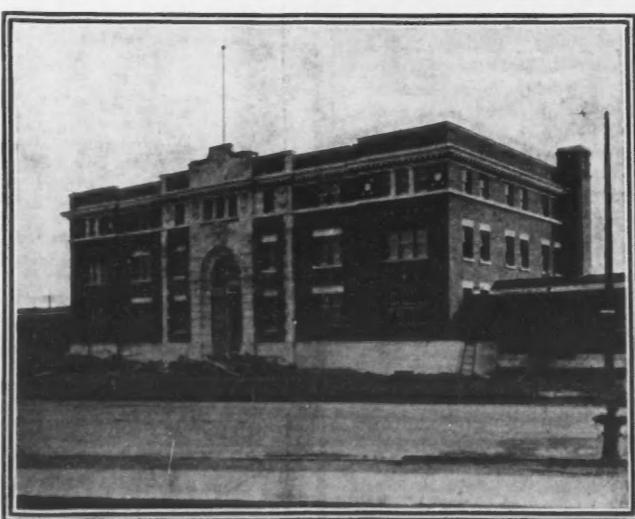
### New York Bonds.

THE bond market has been rather flat, except for some activity in convertibles and other speculative issues. For high grade issues there has been little demand and it has been difficult to make sales. One reason for this is, no doubt, that demand has gone into short term notes and new issues, of which there was a large output a few weeks ago. If there have been few new issues recently it is probably because for the present the market situation is not favorable. A state of congestion apparently exists, and this is natural in view of the fact that the new issues of bonds, notes and stock brought out by railroad, industrial and other corporations since the beginning of the year, is estimated at upwards of \$510,000,000, or approximately \$120,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The preference which investors have shown for the short time note, as compared with the long term bond, would seem to be a natural result of the decreasing cost of the production of gold. Should gold cease to fall, and other conditions should remain unchanged, long term bonds would increase in value, and nothing more would be heard of financing by means of notes running for a year or two.—Robert Goodbody & Co., New York.

### More Porcupine Capital.

Six millions more of money going into Porcupine. Five new companies with an aggregate capital of \$6,000,000 have just been given Ontario charters. They are the Porcupine Merger Mines, Limited, with a capital of \$1,500,000; the Porcupine Canada Gold Mines, Limited, with \$1,000,000 capital; the Dome Lake Mining Company, with \$2,500,000; the Dome Lake Porcupine Mines, Limited, with \$40,000, and the Porcupine Miracle Mining Company, Limited, with \$1,000,000.

Farm work in the United States West and throughout the corn belt is ten days to two weeks late, and good weather is needed to enable farmers to finish their spring ploughing and planting. There has been too much rain in the Central West, and hardly enough in the southern and western parts of Oklahoma and Kansas and Nebraska.



THE UNION STATION, FORT WILLIAM.  
This fine new Union Station was formally opened on April 18th. It cost \$70,000 and will handle traffic of C.P.R. and G.T.R.



## Not a Genius but a Hard Worker

Rubenstein, the great Pianist, denied that he was a genius. He said his playing was the result of unremitting study and practice.

How true this is in the World of Commerce as well as art.

The highest results spring from hard work and careful study.

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"PERFECTION" 10c. Cigar.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: TORONTO

Record of Business as at 31st January, 1911

Resources	Liabilities
Gold, Silver and Government Notes ..... \$3,084,584.53	Capital paid up ..... \$2,000,000.00
Due by Banks ..... 1,508,928.93	Reserve Fund and Profits ..... 2,616,556.69
Government and other Bonds ..... 2,910,243.84	Notes in Circulation ..... 4,616,556.69
Loans on Call and Bills Discounted ..... 24,994,553.09	Deposits ..... 1,967,102.00
Government Deposits to secure Circulation ..... 20,000.00	To Due to Banks ..... 26,412,503.17
Bank Premises ..... 67,965.32	Dividends ..... 370,148.28
Other Assets ..... 151,052.61	\$60,018.00
	\$33,427,328.14

Dividends on Paid-up Capital—Twelve per cent. per annum.

Toronto, 31st January, 1911. GEO. T. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager.

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BANKERS BROKERS

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## Northern Crown Bank

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Capital (authorized) \$6,000,000 Capital (paid up) \$2,200,000

DIRECTORS

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Vice-President - - - - -	Capt. Wm. Robinson
Jas. H. Ashdown	H. T. Champion
D. C. Cameron	Frederick Nation
	W. C. Leistikow
General Manager - - - - -	Hon. R. P. Roblin
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Savings Bank Department at All Branches

A General Banking Business Transacted

V. F. CRONYN, Supt. Eastern Branches, and Manager Toronto.

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JOHNSTON, McCONNELL & ALLISON

Bank of Ottawa Building, Montreal

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THE WESTERN COAL AND COKE CO.  
THE LETHBRIDGE COLLIERIES LIMITED.

We recommend for investment the 6% first mortgage bonds of THE SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED PRICE 98 AND INTEREST

In 1910 the net earnings of the Company, after making provision for depreciation and bank interest, were sufficient to pay the bond interest 2½ TIMES OVER. Through the operation of a sinking fund of 5 per cent. per annum, commencing in 1912, the bonds are redeemable at 110 and accrued interest by annual drawing, or by purchase on the open market at a price not exceeding 110 and interest. Exclusive of its timber concessions in Ontario, which have an area of 6,000 square miles, the fixed assets of the Company, including plant, buildings, water power, and development, have been appraised at \$2,489,684, nearly twice the amount of the bond issue. Further particulars will be furnished upon request.

PLAYFAIR, MARTENS & CO., Members Toronto Stock Exchange. 14 King Street East, Toronto.



## No. 18.—M. J. O'BRIEN, Railway and Mining Man.

If you should ask the Mayor or the constable or the chairman of the school board in the town of Renfrew, Ont., who is the greatest living Canadian, he would say, M. J. O'Brien. A few years ago this almost famous mining man and railway builder presented the town of Renfrew with a forty thousand dollar opera house; which was a mere episode but gave the townspeople some one thing to point at and say:

"That's the kind of thing O'Brien does. But, of course, he did a lot for the town long before he became a mining millionaire."

An opera house for a Christmas box is a subtle kind of compliment. It argues that in the opinion of Mr. O'Brien, Renfrew had become highly civilized, and with a theatre seating 900 people was entitled to good shows.

It seems a pity Mr. O'Brien had not been born in Renfrew. But his birthplace was down in Lochaber, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, which may have been too Scotch for a man with a name like O'Brien, and was certainly too slow in those days to hold him as a citizen. His parents were poor—which has long ceased to be a mark of distinction in Canada. He left school at the age of fourteen in order to get an education.

When M. J. O'Brien got his first close-up acquaintance with railroad ties helping to build the Intercolonial railway, he had no sort of premonition that before he became a grandfather he would be one of the mining kings of Canada. The O'Brien Mine has passed into history along with the La Rose Mine as a pathfinder in the land of Cobalt. When M. J. O'Brien got the title to that famous piece of underground property the Ross government was just beginning to exit. Mr. O'Brien was then a Commissioner of the T. and N. O. railway which was the last of a long line of railroads that he built and helped to build and to promote in various parts of eastern and middle Canada. He probably never expected to wind up his long railroad career with a silver mine of fabulous dimensions. Neither did he discover the O'Brien mine in the romantic style of kicking up a chunk of ore alongside the track. But he got it; in a measure fought for it and hung on to it. And the O'Brien mine has made more for the owner in a day than any railway contract he ever had made him in five years.

There was a coincidence about his getting of the mine. A legal namesake in Toronto, Mr. J. B. O'Brien, but no relation, got wind of a mining claim owned by a man named King living in Haileybury. King wanted to sell his claim. Lawyer O'Brien had M. J. O'Brien for a client, then commissioner of the T. and N. O. He suggested to M. J. that he might buy out the King claim—as M. J. was then in possession of a dollar or two got by hard knocks and shrewd engineering on railway contracts and mining investments in various parts of Canada from Nova Scotia to Sudbury by way of Renfrew.

The story goes that M. J. decided to have a meeting with King. The three came together in November, 1903; the lawyer, M. J. and the man with the claim. But in the meantime, King had got hold of another claim. The O'Brien legal interests claimed that both of the claims were sold to O'Brien. The first afterwards cropped up as the La Rose Mine. The second became the O'Brien. There was a dispute. In all nearly four hundred acres was involved. Other claimants appeared. The upshot of the matter was that La Rose got the initial forty acres; a man named McMartin forty more; and the balance, nearly three hundred acres, went to O'Brien. Then the McMartin-Dunlop-Timmins syndicate got into the game. There was some fighting in which the syndicate interests applied to have the O'Brien leases cancelled on the ground that the original King had never made a valid discovery but had been put up as a stalking-horse by the O'Brien interests.

However, the O'Brien concern came to most of its own in the case; and M. J. O'Brien is consequently a much wealthier man than he was before he got into Cobalt.

**B**UT if M. J. O'Brien had never got into Cobalt he would have been highly successful as a very wealthy man. He began to be successful before he became foreman on the Intercolonial construction camps. When he had got through with the Intercolonial he got a contract of his own making to build part of the C.P.R. between Montreal and Ottawa. He was then in partnership with a man named William Chisholm with whom in the firm Chisholm, McDonald & O'Brien he went into the construction of the Kingston-to-Pembroke railway.

This was the point where he first got into touch with Renfrew; and it was at this time that he got married. On the shore of the lake called Calabogie—pretty and spooky enough—he fell in with one of the old settlers of the district and married his daughter, Miss Jennie Barry. He made Renfrew his home; a convenient spot in a picturesque country, particularly interesting to a man building railroads. He invested money in Renfrew. He bought town lots, built houses and rented them. But he had already become a trail-finder. Though his home was in Renfrew he had interests reaching from the Atlantic to Ottawa; all in the building of railways which in those days was no work for a man that never cared to wander from his own fireside. He took a contract on the Baie des Caleurs in Nova Scotia; contracts in the Hawkesbury district and the Nipissing territory; one in the Crow's Nest and one down at Truro; part of the Halifax and Southwestern line from Halifax to Bridgewater, since taken over by the C.N.R.; contracts on the La Tuque branch of the Quebec to Lake St. John railway—anywhere and everywhere that the steel was reaching out in Canada except on the prairie.

Certainly in those days M. J. O'Brien was on the jump wherever rocks rose or rivers ran. He kept on trail of all the railway developments in middle and eastern Canada. When the Canadian Northern ran a line from Montreal to Quebec, O'Brien had a contract. He knew then that two other famous railroad contractors had begun to own and to operate railroads; but he had no objections to building roads for Mackenzie and Mann, even though at the same time he had begun to get his own hands upon

many more profitable propositions than railway contracts. Timber was one of his earlier concerns. Knocking about in the untamed places he got information about timber that cost him little because it came in a day's work. But being a real railway builder and not merely a contractor, he had an eye for the value of timber in days to come on a basis of transportation. It was largely a matter of out-door politics; the ability to co-relate a large number of widely scattered concerns of various sorts that in the working out of the big schemes of transportation would be sure to acquire an immense value. That was how he came to get hold of a thousand acres or so of timber limits in northern Quebec. There was no reason why he should have paid what looked to lumbermen like mad prices for these limits—except that he knew something about the probable line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Lately he had contracts for building sections of the transcontinental in Quebec. There is no reason why a man wise before the event should not profit after the event. M. J. O'Brien had no power to steer the Grand Trunk Pacific anywhere near his timber limits; but he had the foresight to pick out the timber not too far from where the road was likely to go; which in these days is good constructive business.

\* \* \*

**N**OT only in timber had he become proficient. He had a pretty fair knowledge of what lay under the rocks as well as of what grew on top. He got hold of a quarter interest in a Sudbury nickel mine in the world's monopolistic nickel zone. One of his confreres, but a much older and more experienced lumberman, John R. Booth, got hold of another quarter interest in the same mine. The mine is worth many millions.

Mines in the Gatineau country—mica; in Renfrew county—graphite; in Hastings county—sodalite, concerning which there is some romance connected with a well-known firm of art connoisseurs in London and New York and the present Queen Mary who, when she was in Canada in 1901, became hugely interested in some blue stones afterwards sent to her. She commissioned a gentleman to exploit the region. The result of his and other investigations was the discovery of the sodalite region in Hastings county, in which M. J. O'Brien has an interest.

In Nova Scotia—gold mines; also O'Brien's. Down in Mexico—copper mines; O'Brien's again. He is one of the few outlooks Canadians who have found things worth while in Mexico. His copper mines down in the land of revolutions are said to be one of his best paying properties.

And so the game has gone on. A busy man having got hold of one leading line of work, railroad construction, finds it the key to a world of wealth that otherwise he might never have known. Other men have done it; few more successfully than M. J. O'Brien who, as a millionaire, has accomplished most that any ambition could desire. But he was never a born speculator. He mainly took hold of things as they came to him in the ins and outs of a year's work hanging over the country at a time when half of the raw resources of a big land were undeveloped. Fortune favored him; but it was the kind of fortune that requires a strong personal factor—which M. J. O'Brien supplied.

There will be many big fortunes yet made by such men as O'Brien in the discovery of Canadian resources. Men who at an earlier day might have been school teachers and storekeepers and boss carpenters find that by the application of foresight and shrewd business principles, they are able to annex things that their fathers never dreamed of. O'Brien has in him the streak of thrift that never lets a good thing pass him by no matter what kind of trouble it might be to follow it up. It would be easier to let some of them slide. But that's not ordinary human nature. O'Brien has in his make-up a lot of ordinary human nature writ large. He is perhaps not a brilliant man. Publicly he is not character-famous. But he has got hold of big things and done a lot of hard things; and he has kept a constructive eye on possibilities. He is still in the contracting business. He is still a tremendously busy man. Very likely he prefers so to be. If a man had rather run a big show than sit by to count his wealth while somebody else runs it, that's no particular credit to him; but he is likely to be rather more use as a citizen than by lotus-eating.

\* \* \*

**I**n all probability M. J. O'Brien likes money; just as he likes building railways. But it's not likely that he would have much hankering to build railroads if he were doing it on salary; and he probably works no harder than many a man who makes a bare living and a little besides working for somebody else. He may not be any more intelligent or patriotic or benevolent in spirit than many a humble citizen who hoses his obscure row and makes no sort of noise in the world.

Fortunately, however, M. J. O'Brien has kept a healthy interest in a lot of commonplace things. He is still deeply interested in Renfrew; and the common citizen of Renfrew naturally thinks he is one of the greatest men in the world.

Such is the power of achievement and of money—coupled with a plain practical interest in what interests the common man.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say trade generally has a very satisfactory tone. The volume of actual business moving is heavy and the outlook for the future is most encouraging. Dry goods lines now seem to be moving well at retail and the demand for sorting parcels has improved during the past week. The Western demand for all lines of goods is now quite heavy and indications point to a very busy year in this connection. Provincial trade has been more active during the week. Collections, too, have shown signs of improvement. Business in hardware is active, and there continues an excellent demand for all kinds of house furnishings. The demand for building materials is brisk in every direction. As far as this city is concerned, the year promises to establish a record in this respect. Factories generally are busy and labor is well employed.



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**A**t the Bathurst Street intersection of Forest Hill Road, north of Eglinton Avenue and south of the G.T.R. Belt Line, the FOREST HILL PARK residential section is splendidly situated on a height of land. Surrounding the PARK is a beautiful landscape, in which are many high class North Toronto home properties.

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Prices can't be kept down so low for many days. Prompt action is necessary to secure a rare home site or investment here at present prices.

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Cretic ..... May 10 Canopie ..... May 20

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Record of the Market Fluctuations of Canadian Stocks for the day, with High and Low a year ago. Inactive Securities.

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Out-standing Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.				Wednesday, May 3.	
						High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid
100	180,000,000	55,616,666	176,333,583	3,244,539	Canadian Pac. Ry.	202	Nov.	177	Jan.	234 1/2	234 1/2
100	12,500,000	.....	24,903,000	625,518	Detroit United	70	Dec.	40 1/2	July	70 1/2	70 1/2
100	3,500,000	1,500,000	2,890,000	518,848	Dul. Sup. Trac. Co., com.	81 1/2	Oct.	64 1/2	July	81 1/2	81 1/2
100	1,400,000	.....	500,000	518,848	Halifax Electric	132	Dec.	117	July	148	147 1/2
100	7,500,000	4,552,600	24,650,813	1,082,421	Hawaiian pref.	106	Dec.	95	July	106	105
100	15,000,000	.....	3,073,400	1,082,421	Mex. N. W. Ry.	59 1/2	Mar.	46	July	52	52
100	11,487,400	.....	10,015,500	2,691,338	Mexico Tram. Co.	127	April	117 1/2	Aug.	127	127
100	20,832,000	10,416,000	61,674,000	10,338,025	Montreal St. & P. S.S.M.	145 1/2	Mar.	114	July	141	140
100	10,000,000	.....	2,421,863	2,591,412	Montreal St. & P. S.S.M.	254 1/2	Mar.	213 1/2	July	227	225 1/2
100	9,000,000	.....	13,024,000	1,074,812	Northern Ohio Trac.	40	Aug.	33 1/2	July	43 1/2	43 1/2
100	3,000,000	500,000	2,941,500	142,380	Porto Rico Ry. Co. com.	54	Sept.	34 1/2	Jan.	60	59 1/2
100	9,500,000	.....	2,500,000	626,854	Que. R.L. & P. Co. com.	61 1/2	Nov.	54	Mar.	65 1/2	65
100	3,132,000	.....	1,162,700	378,100	Richelieu & Ontario	95	Jan.	77	July	121 1/2	121 1/2
100	3,000,000	.....	4,058,326	1,707,936	Rideau & Jezo. Ry.	9	Sept.	57 1/2	July	106	105
100	860,000	.....	1,429,845	1,149,845	St. L. & Chl. S.N. Co.	119	Jan.	96	Dec.	102	102
100	10,000,000	.....	6,000,000	2,597,507	Sao Paulo T.L. & P. Co.	153	Sent.	135	July	164	163 1/2
100	13,875,000	.....	13,257,000	1,691,186	Toledo Ry.	154 1/2	Jan.	74	Oct.	8	8
100	10,000,000	.....	1,000,000	927,459	Dominion	156 1/2	Dec.	129 1/2	July	172	172
100	4,000,000	2,250,000	145,038	145,038	Eastern Townships	168 1/2	Dec.	150	Feb.	204	204
100	2,650,000	2,650,000	192,810	192,810	Hamilton	196	Feb.	196	Sent.	204	204
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	15,04	15,04	Hochelaga	157	Nov.	142	Aug.	185	185
100	5,174,441	5,174,441	60,135	60,135	Merchants	240	Mar.	219	Dec.	231	231
100	6,000,000	4,900,000	92,237	92,237	Montreal Power	187 1/2	Aug.	171	Jan.	192	192
100	1,000,000	1,250,000	104,696	104,696	Metropolitan	161 1/2	Sent.	105 1/2	July	150	150
100	4,000,000	4,400,000	115,188	115,188	Molsons	215	April	204	July	207	207
100	14,400,000	12,500,000	961,789	961,789	Montreal	253 1/2	Jan.	242	Aug.	258	257
100	2,000,000	2,000,000	26,266	26,266	British North America	151	April	145	July	150	150
100	77,430	1,380,025	2,890,000	2,890,000	British North America	249 1/2	Dec.	231 1/2	July	235 1/2	235 1/2
10											

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## No. II.—THE METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH.

I DIDN'T get off at Church street; but as the Queen street car drew opposite the Metropolitan Methodist Church, I prepared to disembark in a leisurely and dignified manner expressive of the nobility of my intention. I was going to church for the second Sunday in succession. But the car bowled merrily along.

"Say there," I remarked to the conductor with chilling hauteur, "aren't you supposed to stop in front of churches on Sunday morning?"

He looked at me in smiling amazement.

"Hully gee! did you want to get off at that church?"

His tone intimated that if I had said I was going to a prize-fight he wouldn't have been astonished. But going to church—well, now really!

"Yes, I was," I barked back at him; for though I don't go to church often, I have no desire to look as if I couldn't.

"Well, then, you should have got off at Church street. We don't stop in front of the Metropolitan."

I looked enquiringly at his cap as though I were mentally taking his number; and then I got off at Victoria and walked back in the rain.

If I were the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, I'd look into this matter. Why should the Metropolitan be boycotted? Why shouldn't the cars stop in front of it on Sunday morning as they do in front of every other church in town?—as I have sad reason to know when I have been trying to keep appointments, and have been anywhere from fifteen minutes to half an hour late through the same reverential habit of motormen.

So I had a grouch on when I hurried into church out of the wet. But I was met by an usher, and my gloom was radiated by the sunshine of his smile. He came up to me positively beaming through his beard, and welcomed me as though he had been waiting there all morning just on the off chance of seeing me come in.

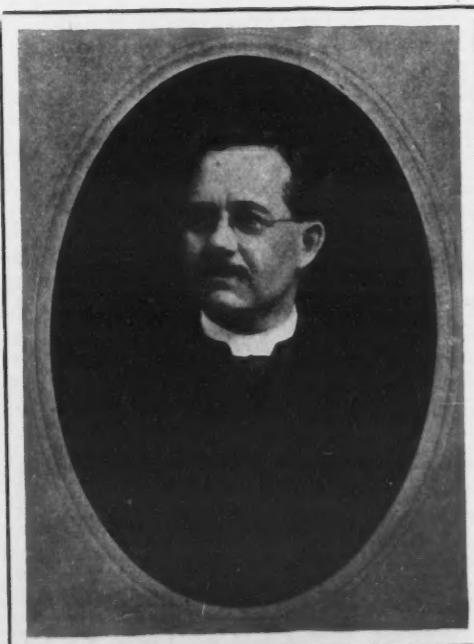
Did I want a seat?—step right this way!—nothing was too good for me. He handed me with a see-who's-with-us bow to another genial usher, who showed me to a seat, called my attention to the Bibles and hymn-books in the rack, and smiled upon me all the time as much as to say, "Well, you certainly are a sight for sore eyes!" I felt at home immediately, and sat up and looked around the church with a proprietary air, as though my family had had a pew there for about four generations.

And it is an interesting church to look around in. It is big and airy and well lighted, to begin with, though without any special architectural beauty. Then there's a big gallery running all around the church, and ending in the organ-loft and the choir, which is right up ahead, back of the pulpit and platform. And the choristers face the congregation, singing right at them, instead of singing across the chancel at one another, as in St. James' Cathedral. I like this plan much better. You appreciate singing much more when you can see the singers working at it.

The lay-out of the church gives one a pleasant home-circle feeling. There is no Gothic gloom about it, no aristocratic dignity. But instead, one sees faces everywhere—faces of all kinds, praying, listening, and occasionally yawning. But faces, anyway. And, when all is said and done, faces are about the most interesting and cheering thing a human being can look at.

The congregation was just finishing a hymn when I got in. Then we all sat down and leaned over, while the Rev. Mr. Armstrong closed his eyes, placed one hand on each side of the desk, and addressed the Lord. The pastor of the Metropolitan Church is a genial gentleman, with a round and rather cherubic countenance, and a confidential tone of voice. It was very soothing to hear him pray. There was in his manner, along with its entire reverence, a certain happy consciousness of favors to come. One was reminded a little of a petted boy, tapping an indulgent father on the knee, and pleading, "Say, pop, I'd like to get a new baseball suit, and a—" And as the pastor prayed, he would every now and then raise his hands and gently pat the cushions of the desk.

Then followed an anthem, which was very well done

REV. W. L. ARMSTRONG, B.A., D.D.,  
Pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church.

me in the entrance. I paused, expecting him to indulge in a brief religious exhortation—as is said to be the custom of Methodists.

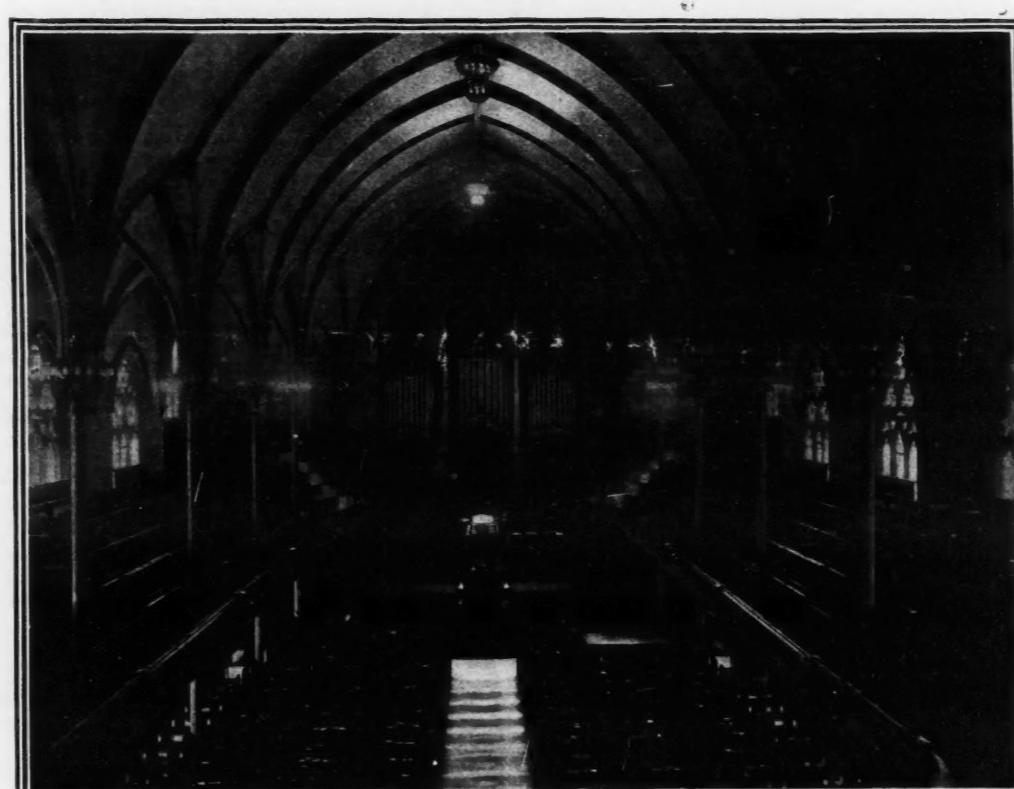
"Who the devil wants to hear about Chinks?" he remarked bitterly.

Now, I don't know if this is a coincidence, or if they really talk about "Chinks" all the year round at the Metropolitan. But certainly the sermon was on our Celestial brethren on the only two occasions I have ever been in the church.

Mr. Endicott, however, is an excellent preacher, and he managed to make his talk about China and its future, religious and political, very interesting. And even if one did not feel moved to answer his appeal for active workers to go to the Chinese mission-field, even if one did not feel his enthusiastic assurance of the great success which awaited the missionary movement, and even if one refused to regard missions and missionaries as unmixed blessings, one was at least compelled to pay the tribute of admiration and sympathy to the disinterested courage and devotion of men like him, who are willing to undergo toil and peril and make the very greatest personal sacrifices, in order to bring what they believe to be redemption and light, to a people whom they regard as wandering helpless in the darkness of paganism.

My interest in the sermon, however, was somewhat distracted now and then by a boy who sat alongside me. He seemed to be a nice boy. But he looked very healthy, and no healthy boy ever yet sat still through sermon—"Chinks" or otherwise. This particular boy started to play with a cushion on the floor. It was a knee rest, and a handy size, about a foot square and four inches thick. The boy engaged in a lively game of "soccer," left foot against the right. I don't know which won; but every now and then he'd score a goal against my shin.

The sermon was followed by a hymn. My, how we all sang! It's not often that I break out that way. The family doesn't seem to like it; and so the only chance I get to work off vocal steam is on occasions like the present—or in the bath. But I really surprised myself and the boy in the pew by the way I rendered "Watchman,



Interior of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, looking towards the reading desk and choir.

the plate down the line to a second usher in the side aisle, who caught it and sent it back through the line of pews just ahead. In this way the plate never travels over the same ground twice. It's a beautiful system—very much like good team-work in football.

"Pass it on," said the old gentleman. I grabbed it. And in my hurry and confusion, I dropped the quarter instead of the nickel. Before I could recover, the half-back in the side-aisles had made a neat catch, and was starting the long pass back to the centre-rush. I realized sadly that the Metropolitan team had scored a "touch."

Then the ushers formed a human wedge at the rear of the church and advanced up the main aisle. Each man carried half-a-dozen wooden plates in a pile. The plates had a rich, brown tint; and they awoke haunting visions of picnics at home, and of mother carrying luscious stacks into the pantry.

The sermon followed. It was by the Rev. J. Endicott, D.D. I got the name from the nifty little printed programme, of which there were three or four in the book-rack. It gave all the events for the week, under the gentle heading of "Intimations." It even included a detachable coupon, with blank spaces for your name, address, and the amount you wished to contribute weekly to the upkeep of the church. This coupon was to be put on the collection-plate. On the top of the front page of the programme it said, "Take this calendar home with you." I did—coupon and all.

The Rev. Mr. Endicott said that the subject of his sermon was "The Challenge of China." And suddenly I remembered that I had been in this church before. It was about a year and a half ago. I had arranged with a friend to meet him—oh, I might as well be frank, it was a her—in St. James Cathedral. But I blundered into the Metropolitan by mistake. It was in the midst of the sermon; and the sermon was on the Chinese missions!

The reason I remembered it so well, though I was there only a few minutes, is that while I was looking around in vain for my friend, and just when it was beginning to dawn on me that this might not be St. James Cathedral, a tall man started to walk gingerly down the aisle to the end of the church where I was sitting. I beckoned to him.

"Is this St. James Cathedral?" I whispered.

"No, I think it's a Methodist church," he whispered back—evidently being a stranger like myself.

I got up and tiptoed out after him. He waited for

tell us of the night." The boy looked surprised, anyway. But then everyone was singing with enthusiasm, and I simply couldn't help it. So I threw all the energy and devotion I could muster into it. It must have been a hard blow to Old Nick to hear me—especially if he has an ear for music.

Then came the "Organ Postlude—*Grand Chour-Salome*." Honest to goodness! that's what the programme called it. But what would John Wesley say?

And we all went home. At the door a nice old man smiled at me approvingly. It made me feel as though I had behaved very creditably indeed. I went out by the Bond street door. A solitary automobile, a little Huppmobile, stood there dazingly in the rain. It seemed to shrink in confusion at being caught out like that all alone. Myself and the other members of the congregation gazed sternly at it as we walked by. We felt that it was no vehicle for a good Methodist to be chasing around on the Sabbath Day. In my indignation I forgot, for the time being, about the quarter I dropped by mistake.

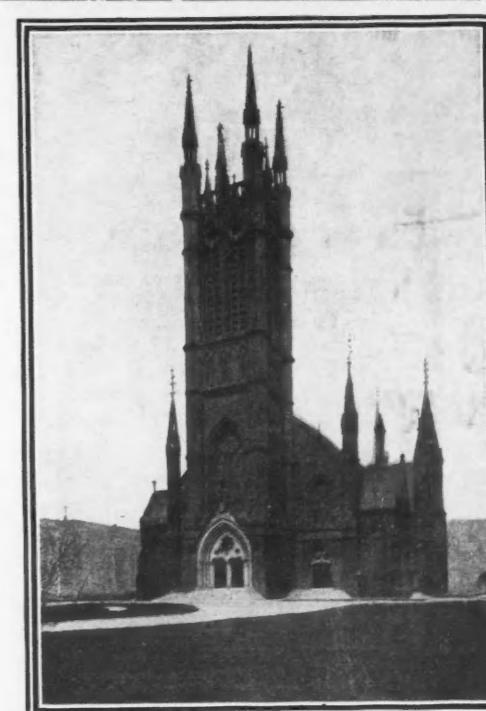
X.

## British Island Kingdoms.

SCATTERED around the shores of the United Kingdom there are several islands whose proprietors, while owing allegiance to King George, are nevertheless monarchs of all they survey, with greater power over the comfort and well-being of their "subjects" than His Majesty enjoys. Indeed, in some instances the British Parliament has no power to tax these island estates without the consent of their owners, nor can one land or reside upon them without the permission of their rulers. Some of them are but a few acres in extent, while others run into many square miles of territory, boasting their castle and quite a large population.

Perhaps the premier island property in the United Kingdom is Arran, ruled over by a lady—the beautiful Marchioness of Graham, wife of the eldest son and heir of the Duke of Montrose. It was Lady Mary Hamilton that the Marchioness inherited this monarchy from her father, the late Duke of Hamilton, whose only child she was. As sole owner of this seafaring kingdom the Marchioness rules wisely and well over loyal subjects, numbering in all nearly five thousand.

The island, which is some nineteen miles long and ten and a half broad, with an area of 168 square miles, has

METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH.  
A view of the building from the corner of Queen and Church Streets.

had a romantic history. Along the cliffs of the south coast there are several large caverns, one known as King's Cave. Here Robert the Bruce hid himself for some time, while it was from Brodick Bay that Bruce sailed to Carrick on his expedition for the recovery of the crown. Passengers proceeding up and down the Firth of Clyde are familiar with the aspect of the island from the deck of a steamer. Although at its southernmost point the island is little more than hilly, Arran becomes wildly mountainous in the northern half, the high land culminating in the lofty peak of Goatfell, which soars skywards nearly 3,000 feet above sea level. The district adjoining the principal height would not be easy to equal for natural charm and beauty.

Geologically the island, owing to the great variety of its formations, is of peculiar interest, while to the botanist in search of rare specimens, Arran is a veritable happy hunting ground. There are many interesting ruins, such as Loch Ranza Castle, once the residence of the Scots Kings. Then there are cairns, standing stones, and stone circles. A few years ago several stone coffins were found in a cairn 200 feet in circumference. Brodick Castle, the owner's residence, is on the site of an old and historic structure; but it has been rebuilt within recent times in Scotch baronial style. Situated upon the north-west shore of Brodick Bay, its position is an exceptionally fine one. In 1902, when cruising in these waters, King Edward paid a visit to the castle.

This is by no means the only island kingdom in our northern waters. There is the Isle of Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, said to possess the mildest climate in all Bonnie Scotland. It is separated from Argyllshire by the Kyles of Bute, a narrow channel less than a mile wide. Its owner, of course, is the Marquis of Bute, who lords it over a kingdom forty-nine square miles in extent, boasting of a population of 11,000 souls.

The scenery is varied, and in some places very picturesque. There are six lakes on the island, the largest being Loch Fad, two and a half miles long by a quarter of a mile wide. Here in a cottage lived Kean, the great actor, and also Sheridan Knowles, the famous dramatist. Among the antiquities of Bute are Kames Castle, the birthplace of John Sterling, the celebrated author and essayist; Kilmorey Castle, St. Blane's Chapel, Dungyle, a remarkable vitrified fort on a high crag on the south-west coast; and the Devil's Cauldron, a circular erection, the original purpose of which is not well known.

The principal town is Rothesay, beautifully situated on the south-west shore of the island, and now a popular watering-place. In the centre of the town is Rothesay Castle, reduced to ruins in 1685, but repaired by the Marquis of Bute in 1877 at a cost of £8,000.

THE RICHEST WOMAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.  
The Marchioness of Graham is the daughter and heiress of the Duke of Hamilton. Her husband is the son and heir of the Duke of Montrose. Her wealth in acres and investments is enormous.



CHANCE has given me an intimate knowledge of the lurid career of a certain family of three—father, mother and son, of some ten years old. The parents need only to be mentioned in the hearing of the police to cause that weary and baffled expression, with some exasperated remark, to emanate from the men in blue. "We can do nothing with such people" says the Inspector, and his remark is what I am thinking of as I write, and mentally confirm its truth by my own knowledge of the various stunts tried by the guardians of order on this trio. The man has a trade and is very good at it, but no sooner does he get a job than the woman appears like a Bacchante of the slums and her manners and appearance so vividly impress the employer of her husband as to lead him to take immediate steps to ensure no second view. This, the Inspector says, has happened so many times, that every place is closed to the good worker. Beside bedeviling him at work, this woman leads her husband into the depths of discomfort and dissipation at home. The small boy is a philosopher of adamantine composure, and often interferences with authority when his mother threatens to attract the police by her weird and extensive eloquence. "Aw, shut up, now!" says he—"Nobody's talking to you"—and he carefully fastens down the cracked window, and hangs dejected old shawl over it. I've seen him do this a dozen times, patient and terse in his caution and precaution for his mother and the abject attic home. Sometimes, not even he can save her, and she is carted off cursing or praying or singing as the fit takes her, in the patrol wagon, while the small boy peers furtively behind the ragged shawl, the good Lord only knows with what of regret or relief. The point I am trying to reach is, "What could be done with these people?" The little man, with the clever fingers, the drink crazed woman, who sometimes sits for hours in her attic window, tragically terrible in her motionless pose, her chin on her hand, her strong dark face carved in rigid lines, her eyes melancholy with a misery which it chills one's blood to see, the wise patient child, whose instinctive loyalty has not yet reached breaking point. One day last week at sundown there were ructions in the gruesome attic, for the trio were being evicted. It seemed easier to the woman to smash her scanty crockery than to pack it, and so smashed it was. The sole effects of the trio were a broken backed chair and a filthy mattress which were landed on the pavement, and followed by the family. Where they drifted I know not—but somehow, the flitting wrung my soul with that same question "What can be done with such people?"

W<sup>H</sup>AT are you going to have on your walls? is the question which confronts every young housekeeper as she looks about her new kingdom. Some of the walls are already so faced, or defaced, as you choose to put it, by plate-rails, panel-

led wallpaper, deep friezes, and other ready-made excrescences that it seems a work of supererogation to stick on anything further—but here and there are really plain bare walls, and the choice of pictures is the question. A bride I know is now choosing, and

ployed was a rare joke. With a towel banded in a weird hobble about her plump person, the four year old was busy washing up the infantile dishes on which she and her two year old sister had taken their mid-day meal. She does this every day, as neatly and carefully as a grandmother, and her mother is saved many a step already by our baby. Released from her hobble, and hastily washed and brushed, little lady Gay received her gifts politely, and presented her sister to our notice, instantly dividing presents with her, and assuring us that she was a dear. The kidnapping instinct grew so strong in me, that I sent little lady Gay off for a glorious ride in a "really carriage" (part of every birthday celebration) and tried to divert my attention to number two. But despite her attractions, which are many—longed for the small housekeeper, whose early days were partly mine, and who used to cuddle her downy white head drowsily against my arm when she dropped into her morning slumber. Fascinating as she was then, she is forty times more so to-day, aproned and busy with her dish-washing and her carpet sweeper!

\* \* \*

**I**N ten years from now, a few of us will look back upon this political season with much interest and perhaps amusement. Should it happen that we have before then committed national suicide (which the grim gods forbid!) or that we have found ourselves, and recognized our manhood and womanhood, the result will not change the acrid humor of the present situation. The arrogant and vulgar utterance of the latest political person to give tongue across the lines is only a shadow of what will come our way later on. What Canadians want above all else is the grace and strength of patience, and the assurance that no bullying or such like tactics can drive us into a connection we neither want nor will accept without a real old-fashioned rumpus. The weak-spined and narrow-minded may palaver and orate and the blatant braggarts may fight us with threats and prophecies, but Canada is a big thing, and when once she really knows it, nothing yet made can swallow her! When one talks to real Canadians, who are neither office leeches nor expectants, one has good dreams for Canada!

## Lady Gay

### Raise a Pig.

**I**f you wish to own an auto that will travel fast and far,  
Raise a pig;  
If you have a dear desire for a splendid private car,  
Raise a pig;

If your daughter yearns for jewels that will make a lurid blaze,  
Or your wife would be a leader where some other matron sways;  
If you wish to give up toiling and in comfort spend your days,  
There's a way—don't overlook it—

Raise a pig.

If you're sick of serving others and are longing for a change,  
Raise a pig;

If you wish to gaze at wonders that are far away and strange,  
Raise a pig;

If your son would like to squander money on a chorus girl,  
If you yearn to own a castle having walls inlaid with pearl,

If your darling daughter wishes to be married to an earl,  
There's a way—don't overlook it—

Raise a pig.

If within the Senate chamber you would like to hold a seat,  
Raise a pig;

If you wish to be untroubled by the rising price of meat,  
Raise a pig;

If you wish to get from under the big burdens which you bear,  
If you wish to go to Wall Street and create a furor there,

If, in short, you have a longing to become a millionaire,  
There's a way—don't overlook it—

Raise a pig.

—Chicago Record Herald.

Mme. Lawrence Fiedler, representing the French Government, has been sent to this country to study the school system, the fight against tuberculosis, and industrial training schools, among other things. She believes that the task will require ten years to complete. The most remarkable characteristic of the American people, she asserts, is their idealism. She was one of the delegates sent by France to the tuberculosis conference in Washington.

Some people have such taking ways that they leave little to be desired.

If lots of us made it a rule to pay as we go we wouldn't get very far.

## Tide Fashions of Today by Helenette

### Saunters Through the Shops

At this season the Paris Model Department of the Robert Simpson Company, is one of the most frequented corners in Toronto. Canadians and visitors from other lands, meet and cross each other's paths in its precincts, all eager to see and wear the latest creations which they are on their way to choose—creations which will show up and enhance their beauty of face and form in the newness of the joyous springtime, or serve to enchant their friends during the glorious week devoted later on to Society and the Races.

It would be impossible even for the most obstinately rebellious grumbler against luxury and feminine vanity not to admire some of the artistic gowns and wraps in this department, which serve to contribute grace and harmony, even to those to whom Nature has been the most niggardly.

### The Charm of the Present Fashion

In the matter of afternoon gowns an extraordinary blossoming forth of luxurious novelties is laid at our feet. In these days we seem even to surpass the sumptuous toilettes of Madame de Montespan, of which Madame de Sevigne has left us a description in one of her letters to her daughter, and never has woman looked more fragile or delicate. Cloudy drapings of chiffon and ninon combined with brocaded gauzes in vivid shades reflecting the tones of the gold and silver metals which accompany them. Draperies of silk and lace trimmed with tassels, fringes, crystal beads and glittering crystal tubes. Drapings of net, ninon, or lace, give an ethereal appearance to the shoulders, while on the other hand folds about the ankles and festoonings and tuckings up of all sorts at the sides, give a decollete air around the feet.

### The Present Craze for Jewellery

Parisian gems and Parisian art make their appeal to smart society, and imitation jewellery lightens the worry consequent on travelling and taking care of valuable family jewels. At a fraction of the cost, one may procure in the Paris Model Department, exquisite gems in platinum or gold set with artificial pearls, emeralds, rubies or sapphires.

The Marquise Ring, made in different colorings, all copies of old French designs, are the latest fad in Paris and London, and these can be procured for the small sum of eight and twelve dollars each. The pearl and diamond earrings, at the same price, are also very beautiful, and as no two designs are alike, the individuality of the results is attractive to those of refined taste, who wish to possess uncommon ornaments with a small expenditure.

### "The Peacock Room"

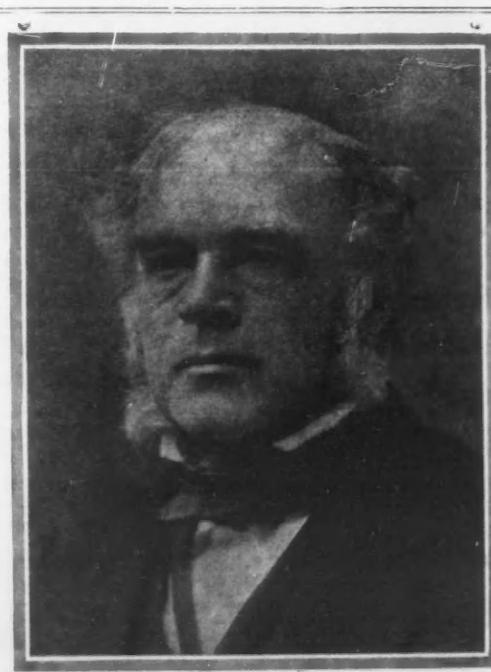
at "Simpson's"

This beautiful room, with its well lit white cases lining the walls, and its delightfully "comfy" easy chairs, covered with a peacock chintz, is very charming, and strikes a new note in Toronto in the way of artistic decoration.

The leaded glass windows, with their exquisite little curtains painted in peacock design, the stencilled curtains and tapestries on the walls, and the wonderful Whistler lambrequin forming the entrance, together with the scintillating light which falls softly from the old French chandeliers, gives us an idea of what may be done in these days in the way of shop decoration. And the profusion of exquisite garments, all so dainty and so reasonable in price for trousseaux or layettes.

Surely no one, not even the most carping critic, could fail to appreciate the beauty and artistic value of such a department to Toronto, or the enterprise and generosity of the firm, which has fitted up a place of this sort and quality in this lavish manner, with the idea of cultivating the taste of those who do not "know," and improving the shopping facilities of those who do "know" in Canada.

**The Paris Model Department of  
The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.**



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE HUMAN FACE.  
Prof. William Draper, whose centenary was celebrated on May 5th.  
Copyright 1911, by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.



THE FIRST FACE EVER PHOTOGRAPHED.  
Dorothy Draper, sister of Prof. Draper. She sat for the first photograph ever taken of the human face.  
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# London Letter

LONDON, APRIL 22, 1911.

TO-MORROW is St. George's Day, and the national saint is to be honored by the wearing of roses, and the flying of flags. Whatever to-morrow may bring forth, at least to-day the sun is shining gloriously, and people walk about as if they were glad they were alive. There is an unusual amount of bustle and stir to-day, for the great game between the Newcastle United and Bradford City football teams is to be played at the Crystal Palace for the championship of England.

You have no idea of the mad excitement over these great matches. Our enthusiasm over hockey is quite a mild matter compared to it. Thousands and thousands of men have travelled from the north to cheer for their side. At King's Cross station alone 16,000 excursionists have arrived. Crowds of them, wearing the colors of their side, are walking near Buckingham Palace this morning, examining with keen interest the magnificent memorial to the late Queen, of which pictures are given on this page. One heard various accents and dialects in a ten-minute saunter around the memorial, and saw types of young Englishmen quite unlike the average Londoner. The Earl of Plymouth will present the cup and medals to the winners, and my enterprising friend, the neighboring pavement artist, has chalked upon the stones portraits of the leading players, and the Earl of Plymouth himself, which shows that he is not lacking either in enterprise or a sense of news values.

When you read this the Empire will be commemorating the first anniversary of the death of King Edward. And in the animation and thrill felt, as the time for the crowning of King George draws near, tens of thousands will be stirred with the memory of the pain and shock felt a year ago when word went forth that a great King and a lovable human man, was fighting for his life. The King is dead and we are crying "Long live the King," but King Edward will never be forgotten by his people at home, nor by millions who never saw his face.

On the anniversary, May 6th, the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family will attend a memorial service to King Edward, to be held in the Albert Memorial Chapel, at Windsor.

THE Royal public engagements begin on May 12th, when the King and Queen go in state to attend the great Imperial concert at the Crystal Palace, which opens the Festival of Empire. The Festival is to be a grand affair, at which, by the way, Canada is playing a prominent part, for a model of the Dominion Houses of Parliament, three-fourths of the actual size, is being built and attracting much favorable comment in the press. At the Festival the whole Empire is to be spread out before visitors for the small sum of sixpence. You can take a sixpenny ticket and go from India to Newfoundland and from British Columbia to South Africa and Australia. There has never been a better chance to realize what this British Empire means than will be given at the Festival of Empire. The music of the Empire is to have full justice done to it, also, for at the big concert on May 12th the music and the performers will represent all parts of the Empire. Canadian songs, and Canadian singers—and by the way we have a fair number to our credit—will be heard throughout the summer, and the Canadian who finds time to be homesick can go to the Crystal Palace concerts and be cheered by the Canadian atmosphere.

The unveiling of the Queen Victoria Memorial, on May 16th, is the next great event in which Royalty participates. For this the German Emperor and Empress and the pretty young Princess, who is being married off to every eligible princeling, by means of the press, are coming to London for a few days and will be present at the command performance at Drury Lane on May 17th with our own King and Queen. As it is not etiquette for any other crowned head to be in the Abbey at a Coronation, they cannot attend that great service, so their Royal host and hostess will do much to entertain them, and do them honor in May.

Apropos of the fact that crowned heads do not appear in the Abbey on June 22nd, it is interesting that one will be there, i.e., the Queen of Norway, who will be present, not as a Queen, but as a member of the family of King George. Her little boy, Prince Olaf, will be present as a Crown Prince.



THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.  
The Queen Victoria Memorial, London, which was designed by Thomas Brock, R.A. The unveiling will be an important feature of the Coronation celebrations.

To return to the unveiling of the memorial. There is a new centre gate being built through which the King and Queen and their children, and the German visitors and other grand people staying at the Palace, will walk from the Palace to the unveiling. It will be a very interesting little procession, which will be seen by the invited guests who are to have seats in the stands around the memorial. Men are hard at work on the new gate, and the scaffolding hides its beauties for the present. I got a peep this morning of two fat cherubs supporting a crown, on one of the pillars, but the opposite pillar did not seem to be anxious to court attention to its half-dressed condition.

The work going on on the memorial is being watched with deep interest by crowds of people, who are to be found in the neighborhood at all hours of the day, looking at the workmen removing the scaffolding. The figure of the Queen is still veiled, but the other groups of Maternity, Justice, Love, etc., are to be seen.

The memorial is of Carrara marble, surmounted by a winged figure gilt, which some people refer to as Peace and some as Victory. Personally, I am not sure if the



THE CANADIAN GATES.  
Part of the memorial to Queen Victoria, of which the monument is the centre.

hand holds a laurel or an olive branch, but its identity provides a subject for discussion when one is feeling like making conversation. The base of the monument is very beautiful, and the fountains add much to the delightful general effect. The National Memorial, of course, includes the change in the Mall, the new arch, the arches and gateways and the great gates, which bear the names of Australia, South and West Africa, and other parts of the Empire, and last but not least Canada. The fine gates with the names of Canada and Newfoundland are those which open into the Green Park, by the broad walk leading to Piccadilly. The arms of the Dominion are to be found on the centre gate.

THE three statements about Canada and Canadian affairs are to be found in to-day's papers. One is that it is possible Sir Wilfrid Laurier may not attend the Imperial Conference, another that by the terms of the new Copyright Act Canada strikes a severe blow at British authors, and the third is that the Reciprocity Bill has passed the House of Representatives. As the deferential clerk says when he ties up your parcel, "And the next thing?"

MUCH amusement has been caused by the Lord Chamberlain having received a letter from an American asking to have six seats reserved for him for the Coronation. The naive gentleman stated that he did not "know your tariff, but on receipt of tickets will send along a cheque for the amount." Unhappily for enterprising tourists this is not a "show" that money can buy. There is so much talk of the Coronation as a spectacle that many people are apt to forget that it is a very solemn religious ceremony. Doubtless the Princes and Peers will realize it, however, when, the King having been crowned, "all the Princes and Peers then present shall do their homage publicly and solemnly unto the King."

What they will say is this: "I . . . . Prince, or Duke, of . . . . do become your liege man of life and limb, and earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die against all manner of folk. So help me God."

And so say all loyal subjects of King George wherever they may be.

M. E. MACL. M.

### In After Days.

IN after days when grasses high O'ertop the stone where I shall lie, Though ill or well the world adjust My slender claim to honored dust, I shall not question or reply, I shall not see the morning sky; I shall not hear the night-wind sigh; I shall be mute, as all men must In after days!

But yet, now living, fain were I That some one then should testify, Saying—"He held his pen in trust To Art, not serving shame or lust."

Will none?—Then let my memory die In after days!

—Austin Dobson.

Many a rich old suitor who tells a girl he would die for her is mighty slow about keeping his word.

A woman at the theatre gets almost as sore at the villain as a man at a ball game gets at the umpire.

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**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES,**  
Warts, etc., eradicated forever by  
Electrolysis. Our method is safe, sure  
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new book, "For Appearance Sake."

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M R. and Mrs. J. O. Buchanan, 186 St. George street, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Beryl Olive Buchanan, and Mr. John Ley Gooderham, seventh son of Mr. W. G. Gooderham, of "Alverthorpe," Elm avenue, Rosedale.

The Horse Show of 1911 has made the record, and was five days and evenings of continual enjoyment to lovers of horse flesh, society butterflies and those responsibly connected with the management of the fine event. Keen interest in the performances and exhibitions on the tanbark, and great satisfaction with both, made Canadian owners and exhibitors proud, and gave the judges pleasure if not easy work. Several New York men were up, including that wise little man, George B. Hulm, who knows all about a horse and who has taken in the Toronto Horse Show for more years than he cares to count. The attendance on closing night was immense, and most of the patrons stayed until the clock was talking Sunday to see the high jumpers, and their king, "Confidence," Hon. Clifford Sifton's horse, who cleared the highest jump at 12:15 a.m. amid outrageous cheers and applause. The Government House party then left and the great show was over. Among those who were in town for the closing was Hon. Robert Rogers, of Manitoba, who was Hon. Frank Phippen's guest at dinner at Clover Hill, and for the last night of the show. The brides, Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, nee Niven of London, who was in the Master's box, and Mrs. Alexander McMillan, nee Ritchie of Halifax, who was in the Stanley Barracks box, were much greeted and admired, and that charmingly pretty young matron, Mrs. Fred Hammond, with lovely Mrs. Williams Beardmore, bright and cordial Mrs. Charles Kingsmill, sweet and unaffected Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, and a score of such like *belles Canadiennes* were promenading or queening it in their boxes. On Friday evening in Mrs. Robin's box party I saw Mrs. Ormsby-Scott, a handsome and vivacious Irish woman, whom everyone admires. By the way, she is expecting Mrs. Mackenzie, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, on a week's visit, directly, at her apartment in the "Manhattan," Charles street. Colonel and Mrs. Crowe, from R.M.C., Kingston, were with the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson, and had a very happy little visit of three or four days with their kind hosts. Senator and Mrs. Melvin Jones had friends each day in their box, and gave a very smart supper on Saturday night at the York Club for Miss Margaret Anglin and some other guests from other cities. Miss Anglin had a matinee peep at the show on Friday afternoon, being the guest of the Master. The lady of "Green Stockings" wore a trim tailored suit and a very green knock-about hat, but I have her word for it that the color scheme went no farther. Even after two years' continuous playing, and a very tired feeling in consequence, Miss Anglin managed to take an interest in what was going on in the tanbark and to return the joyous welcomes of her troops of friends with responsive heartiness. I saw her congratulating Hon. Clifford Sifton on his quite monotonous blue ribbons, and wishing him good luck to come, a wish which all came true. Amongst promenaders I noticed that attractive young couple, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Chapman, and Miss Little of London, who is visiting them, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Osler came in from their country place for the last days of the show. Mrs. Dick and Mr. David Dick were in a box, and promenading with friends. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Small, Professor and Mrs. MacLennan (in the Llwhaden box), Hon. W. R. and Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. C. C. James and Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, a smart box party on the line; Colonel Lessard, who was one of the judges; Major Macdonald, D.S.O., who was saying good-bye to his many good friends, as he left for Woolsley Barracks, London, on Monday; Mr. Braithwaite and his pretty daughters, matron and maid, and Mr. Trumbull Warren, an attractive party; Mr. and Mrs. J. Grayson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Smith, the little lady a picture in her pretty headgear; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, the lady in brown over pink and a dashing brown plumed hat; Major and Mrs. Van Straubenzee, Miss Adele Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcock Baldwin, Mrs. Arthur Hills, Mrs. Fisk and Miss Helen Beardmore, Miss Louie Jones, who rode Foxglove beautifully, recalling the pleasure of watching her on her own horse, Bimba, going over the jumps like a swallow; Miss Elizabeth Blackstock, looking very handsome, in a quaint hat of black malines touched with white lace and wide black velvet; Mr. and Mrs. Burton Holland, both keen horse lovers and critics; Chevalier and Mrs. Thompson-Chevalier and Miss Gianelli, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Angus Kirkland, who by the way is not to have her son's visit after all, as Captain Travers Kirkland has been ordered "somewhere east of Suez," and will not be out this summer; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rolph, who, with their very pretty sisters, the Misses Haney, were in Mr. Herbert Cox's box several times; Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Eckhart, the Misses Eaton, two very nice girls, who will shortly make their debut; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brentnall, Mrs. Morse of Winnipeg, in the Phippen box, who was lucky in having her gold bag picked up by Mr. Stark's messenger, when she was mourning its loss, promptly restored to her; Sir Donald Mann, quite better from his short illness; Mrs. Davis of Vancouver, who is visiting Mrs. Crawford Brown; Miss Enid Hendrie, as usual, very smart and graceful; Mrs. Fraser Macdonald, Mrs. Jack Macdonald, in a succession of lovely costumes and hats, a particularly dainty bit of headgear being worn by her on Saturday in transparent black, applique with a large pointed star of exquisite white lace, and one lovely pink rose tucked under the brim; Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Miss Dunlop, Mr. Fred Mackelcan, Mrs. H. C. Osborne, in some dashing gowns and hats; Mrs. George Allen of Winnipeg in painted chiffon and smart hat; General and Mrs. Cotton, the lady, who believes in quiet gowns, wearing a rich and handsome black and white gown and toque; Mrs. Edmund Bristol, who wore very fetching gowns and hats, her Saturday headgear being most becoming of all; Mrs. Salter Jarvis, in grey nion white lace and embroidery and small toque; Miss Muriel Jarvis, daintily gowned as always; Miss Edna Phippen, in rose-pink rajah; Colonel and Mrs. Chadwick, Miss Gladys Francis, a lovely bride-elect; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dyment of The Dale, Colonel Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. George Evans and Miss Dorothy Skill, Mr. and Mrs. Major of Niagara Falls, Major and the Misses Michie, Miss Morrison of Owen Sound, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. Lally McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. George Higinbotham, Major Carpenter, Mrs. and

Miss May Perry, Miss Harriette Ireland, Mr. Clifford Brown, the Messrs. Jack, Win, Harry and Clifford Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. Seagram, Miss Olive Buchanan, Mr. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Aemilus Jarvis, Mr. Cattanach, Mr. Charlie Cronyn, Mr. and Mrs. Langmuir, Miss Langmuir, Miss Kathleen Burns, Miss Yvonne Galt, Miss Wilkes, Hon. and Mrs. Stratton, who had a boxful of friends for each performance; Miss O'Brien of Glencregan, who was the guest of Mrs. Hume Blake, were a few of those at the show on the last two days. Various hospitalities in connection with the Horse Show included the luncheon on Tuesday at the King Edward, a dinner at Government House, and a supper at the York Club, of which Mr. Hume Blake was host. There were other smaller affairs at clubs and private houses all the week, but the call of the show interfered with any elaborate entertaining, as unlike the races, when dinners are legion, the show takes up the evening hours as well as the afternoon.

Mrs. T. A. Richardson (nee Muriel Webster) will receive at her new home, 401 Keele street, near Howard Park avenue, each Thursday during May.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. T. Hay announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Helene Leocadie, to Dr. Arthur Hamilton Crawford, formerly of Havelock. The wedding will take place quietly on May 25th, 1911, at 2 p.m. at the family residence, 192 McDonnel street, Peterborough.

Captain James Harrison, of the Royal George, spent Sunday and Monday in Toronto, the first time this staunch sailor has ever spent that much time in an inland city. He had the honor of opening the port at Montreal and the customary tribute of the silk hat from the harbor-masters.

Hon. Colin Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Harry Grantham and Miss Zillah Grantham sailed on the Royal George for Bristol on Wednesday from Montreal.

The death of Mr. Henry Bourlier, 102 Wellesley street, at the age of 77, has removed one of the oldest shipping agents in Toronto, Mr. Bourlier having been with the Allan Line, until a few years ago, for a very great number of years, and having taken passage for a wonderful lot of celebrities in his time. He was an accomplished and critical musician, a delightfully courtly and vivacious host, and identified himself with many of the cultured circles of the city. For some time Mr. Bourlier was crippled with rheumatism and rarely left his room, but always preserved an interest in his favorite topics, and delighted in the society of a few old friends. With his passing goes one of the gentlemen of the old school.

Mrs. Melfort Boulton is going to England on a visit to Major and Mrs. Elmsley. I hear that little Miss Elmsley is growing more attractive every day, and that her parents are greatly enjoying Irish hospitalities. Miss Vivien Boulton is entering the Sick Children's Hospital as probationer to take a course of nursing. Her winsome ministrations to her friends in the tea-room at the Horse Show last week made one envious of the fortunate kids!

Mr. Clifford Brown has gone to Edmonton on business connected with his property there, and will be away for some weeks.

The departure of Major Archie Macdonell for London is much regretted by his Toronto friends. Major Macdonell has been quartered in London previously for over a year so he is merely exchanging one set of friends for another, let us hope equally appreciative.

Mrs. Adam Beck, of London, won the Governor-General's cup, the highest honor of the Horse Show, with her four-year-old Canadian bred gelding Nipigon. Hon. Adam Beck, M.P.P., was at the Horse Show, but Mrs. Beck is abroad.

Miss Margaret Anglin is going on a motor tour through Brittany and Normandy and will be in England for the Coronation, afterwards returning to Canada. She is thinking of purchasing an estate either in Ireland or the Isle of Wight.

Mr. D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa, attended the Horse Show on Friday, the guest of Hon. Frank Anglin and Mrs. Anglin. Mrs. Timothy Anglin is the guest of Lady Falconbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Massey were busy last week in getting their Island home in order. They will settle there for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lane, who have spent the winter with Mrs. Lane's mother, Mrs. Stewart, in Gloucester street, have taken a house in Macpherson avenue.

The reception given by Mrs. Falconer for Mrs. Tritton of Halifax, president of the Y.W.C.A. of Canada, was a very pleasant affair, and many friends were delighted to have another opportunity of meeting the handsome visitor. Mrs. Tritton received with Mrs. Falconer in the drawing room, and tea was served in the dining room, from a table prettily decorated with pale pink double tulips. Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Miss Edith Vandersmissen and several other ladies assisted in looking after the guests, and the glimpses through open French doors of the beautiful Victoria grounds and groves was particularly lovely to the many crowded about the tea-table.

The Mary Garden concert was confessedly a disappointment to those who expected a perfect feast of song from the much heralded singer. Whatever her voice however, her appearance was stunning, her black satin gown, drawn up to the front in Oriental folds, revealed at the foot a soft jupe of white satin veiled in pleated net sparkling with jet. An overdress of ropes of cut jet with sleeves of the same, and ropes of braided pearls, and a gorgeous sapphire in a disc of pearls on the jet-encrusted corsage, worn by the tall titian-haired lady with just the right suggestion of the Orient, made her a very fetching presence indeed. Subduing her brilliant red hair was a bandeau of black tulle which flowered out

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MAY 6, 1911.

into an enormous "chou" at the nape of the neck. Miss Garden is a very restless singer, her hands are never still, she pulls at her neck chain finished with diamond hearts, she clenches her hands, she stands tense, and generally gives a keen observer the impression that at any moment she may accomplish some thrilling and significant gestures. Even in her calmest songs, she has the suggestion of Thais and Salome, and it's the queerest effect I ever saw. Fancy "Annie Laurie" sung by an odalisque, if you can. Mr. Arturo Tibaldi, who looks eighteen and was thirty on April 10, is a charming violinist, whom we shall hear in recital some day. As the young artist is a godson of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, who take an interest in his career, he should have a happy tour in Canada, later on.

The marriage of Miss Eve Hazel Blewett, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Blewett, Markham street, and Mr. Edward A. Kelly, of Winnipeg, took place on Saturday evening at seven o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Professor Blewett of Victoria College officiating. Miss Blewett was a pretty dark-eyed bride in her beautiful wedding gown of brocaded satin with overdress of finest *point d'esprit*, the tulle veil being fastened with a spray of orange blossoms and a cap of carick-ma-cross lace in most becoming fashion. The bouquet was of roses and lily of the valley. An orchestra played the bridal music as the bride, escorted by her father, and attended by little Phyllis McKishnie of Montreal and Jean Glasgow as pageettes, who made way for the bride with white ribbon barriers, and Master Llewelyn Summers, of Chicago, who bore the ring on a white silk cushion worked with the bride's monogram, entered the drawing room, where under a canopy of palms the ceremony was performed. The child-attendants were very dainty in white, the ring-bearers' embroidered suit, and the little maids' lingerie frockies and pink ribbons being very pretty and smart. A quantity of flowers decorated the rooms. After the ceremony the bride and groom received congratulations and good wishes, and the bride's health was proposed at the *déjeuner* by Dr. Gilmour, an old family friend. Only relatives and old friends were asked to the wedding, but many others sent gifts to the happy pair, and the groom's former fraternity men sent him a handsome library table, with best wishes. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly came from Winnipeg to their son's wedding, Mrs. Kelly very handsomely gowned in black satin and lace. Mrs. Blewett, mother of the bride, wore cream satin, and Mrs. L. L. Summers of Chicago was in white chiffon. Mrs. Blewett and Mrs. Summers (Eve Brodlique) have been firm friends and "sister" writers for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Archie McKishnie of Montreal were also of the happy party, and added their gifts and good wishes to their niece's already bounteous store. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly left on the evening train for Winnipeg, where they will make their home, the bride travelling in a trim navy suit and Tuscan hat with yellow roses. The wedding cake was made by Mrs. McKishnie, grandmother of the bride, and was four stories in height. The McKishnie family are highly esteemed pioneers of the county of Kent, and a number of guests at the wedding were from Chatham and Blenheim. Mrs. Summers and her little son returned to Chicago on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Osler, Mr. and Mrs. Gwyn Francis, and Miss Wilks have been at the Ottawa Horse Show this week.

Last evening, in Broadway Hall, the Sigma Rho Society presented a clever play, "Three Girls from School," the proceeds going to the Social Service Club. The audience was large.

The Coronation concert in the Armouries this evening, under the auspices of the 48th Highlanders Chapter, I.O.D.E., begins at eight o'clock. The ladies have sold a great many tickets, and the proceeds go to the expenses of the Chapter.

The marriage of Miss Violet Pearl Ramsay, daughter of Mr. Francis James Ramsay, of Dunnville, and Mr. John A. Fraser, of Toronto, was celebrated in St. Paul's church, Dunnville, last Wednesday week, Rev. Arthur Francis officiating. The church was profusely decorated with palms, arches and white flowers and ribbons. The service was choral, organist and surpliced choir rendering it beautifully. Mr. Ramsay brought his daughter in and gave her away. She wore ivory satin with Limerick lace and passementerie, a tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower of orchids and lily of the valley. Miss Madeline Ramsay was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ruby Hughes, daughter of Colonel Hughes of Lindsay, and Miss Edith Galbraith. They wore white marquise over pink satin, black picture hats with pink roses, and carried bouquets of Bridesmaid roses. Louise Hill of Niagara Falls and Doris Macdonald of Hamilton were pretty little flower-girls in white lingerie frocks, pink sashes, mob caps with pink rosebuds, and carrying baskets of pink sweet peas. Mr. E. C. Noseworthy of Montreal was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Ralph Ramsay, Mr. Thomas Irving, Mr. Hugh Mur-

ray, Dr. Arthur Wright, and Mr. Gregory Hodgson. Mrs. Ramsay received at Roselawn after the ceremony, and Mr. F. R. Lalor, M.P., cousin of the bride, proposed her health. The bride and groom are honeymooning in Atlantic City and New York.

Mrs. Allison Rolls, whose marriage to Dr. Alison Rolls of Woodbridge was recently quietly celebrated, has been holding her post-nuptial reception this week in Woodbridge. Mrs. Rolls arrived out from England only a couple of days before the date set for her marriage. Dr. Rolls is the son of Mrs. Gregory (formerly Mrs. James Rolls) of Westminster College, and has a nice practice building up in Woodbridge.

Miss Julie Petersen delighted a cultured and sympathetic audience with her marvellous flute playing at her recital on Monday evening, when the ballroom of the King Edward Hotel was transformed into a charming *salle de concert* for the occasion. The handsome Danish flautist wore a gold sequinned net gown over pink satin bordered with swansdown, and her winning personality and masterly skill carried all before them. Miss Muriel Bruce played a Chopin selection cleverly, and Mr. Arthur Blight sang several songs. Mr. Frank Welsman was at the piano, and altogether it was a notably delightful concert.

Mrs. Duncan Scott of Edmonton, cousin of Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, has been in town this week en route to Montreal.

Mrs. J. B. Tyrrell, who has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis, is doing very well in the Ottawa Hospital.

The good news from Calgary of Mr. Murray Hendrie's progress to convalescence cheered his family and friends this week. His condition was most serious last week, and caused acute anxiety at The Holmestead, where his mother received two telegrams daily of his progress.

The Hunt Club lady golfers have had their first rounds. Mrs. D. King Smith and Mrs. Phippen have offered prizes for the ladies' competition this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Buterworth, of Depot Harbor, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Agnes E. Butterworth, and Mr. John Egbert Armstrong, son of Sheriff Armstrong of Parry Sound.

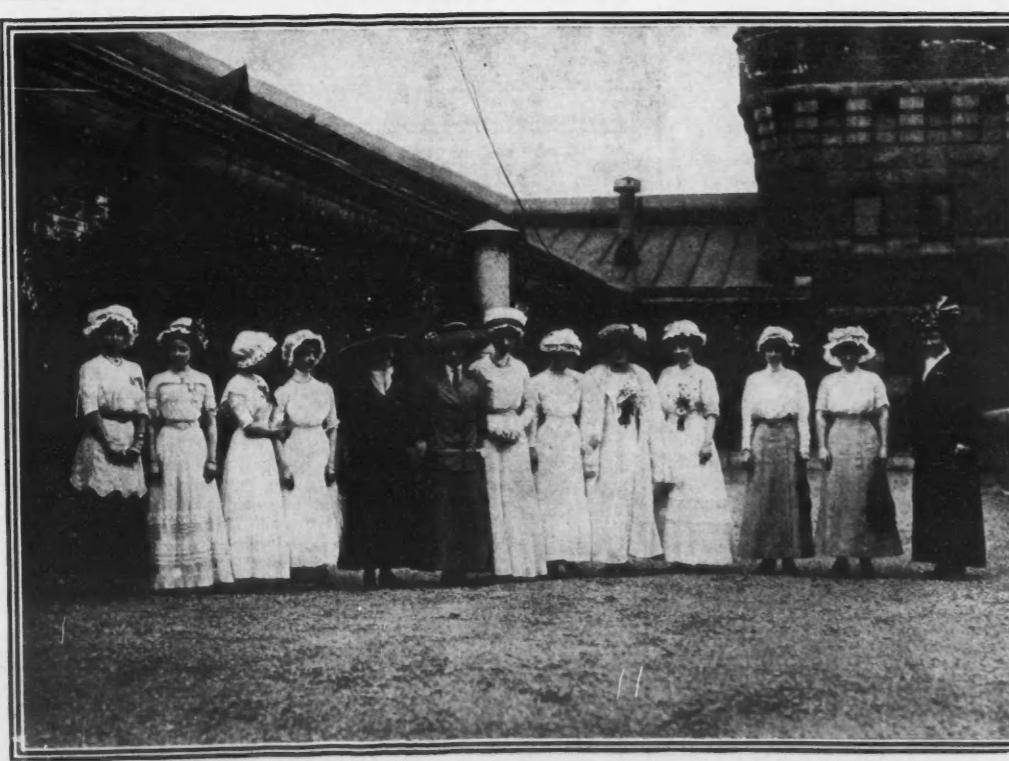
Mr. and Mrs. Angus McKinnon, Trafalgar street, Goderich, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret May, to Bert H. McCreath, of the staff of the Toronto Daily Star. The marriage will take place early in June.

Miss Annette Furness, who is going to be married to Mr. Claude Bryan in London next month, is a niece of Lord and Lady Furness of Grantley Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire, and with them she has lived since early childhood, as they had no daughters of their own. Their only surviving child is the heir to the title, the Hon. Marmaduke Furness of Cundall Manor, Yorkshire, where he has a splendid estate. Miss Annette Furness is a most accomplished girl. She has travelled in all parts of the world; is very keen on out-of-doors sports, particularly yachting, hunting and shooting; has read everything and has written and published two books of her own—"Melpomene Papers" and "A Summer Garden"—both of which incline towards the essayist's style and are full of quaint philosophy. In appearance Miss Furness is pretty, petite and fair with typical English coloring. She was presented at one of King Edward's last Courts. She is a delightful conversationalist, and has a personal acquaintance with almost everyone of prominence in England, especially in Parliamentary circles, as her uncle sits in the House of Lords and her brother, Stephen, is member of the House of Commons for West Hartlepool, where the great shipyards and dry docks of Furness, Withy & Co., are located.

Mrs. Wm. Bain, of Winnipeg, with her two sons sailed from Montreal for the Old Country on the Royal George on the 3rd instant.

The young ladies boarding at the Southern Branch, Y.W.C.A., on Richmond street, a property recently purchased by TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT, held their final party of the season on Monday. After a jolly evening of games and music, in which about thirty-five participated, the superintendent was made the recipient of a handsome travelling bag by the girls, who are obliged to seek new quarters until the building, now in course of reconstruction in Pembroke street, is completed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ella Weagan Ross, second daughter of Mr. James H. Ross and the late Mrs. Ross of Smith's Falls, and Mr. Walter Gore Beddoe, manager of the Bank of Ottawa at Richmond, Ont., eldest son of Mr. Charles Beddoe, of Ottawa. Their marriage will take place on Saturday, 3rd June.



Young ladies who assisted in the refreshment room at the Horse Show. These are a few of the many Toronto society girls who acted as waitresses for the Humane Society to which the profits of the refreshment room were denoted.

## The Latest and Smartest in Lingerie Blouses

### Lovely Productions from New York and Paris Designers

AS characteristic of early summer as the pink and white apple blossom or the delicate petalled trillium that carpets the shady woods, is milady's lingerie blouse, the ordained supplement to the coat and skirt. The suitability of this bit of filmy needlework, extends alike to the costume of cream serge, of pongee silk, of navy blue cheviot, or gray tweed.



Our present showing of French and American waists meets the most exacting demand. Replete with style and that desirable delicacy of fine material, it constitutes a premier source of supply for those in search of that which is newest and smartest.

As typical of the variety in selection are quoted a few examples at moderate prices:

Pretty little creation in cotton voile, embroidered and faced with Persian blue and red, or with black. Price, \$5.00.

Two styles in fine mull, delicately tucked, one showing round yoke and high collar of Guipure and Cluny lace, with bands of the same running horizontally on bodice and kimono sleeve; and the other style in mull, inset with Valenciennes lace, exploiting the popular side frill below the collar in front. Each priced at \$3.50.

Smart cotton voile blouse trimmed with hand-made Cluny lace and showing checkerboard squares of coral or blue voile applied by hand. Price, \$6.00.

Lovely production in cotton voile with small yoke of heavy hand-made Cluny lace, the p'aïn panels below the same being embroidered with mauve, blue, or black dots. Price, \$9.00.



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"Great for Breakfast."

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173

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A glove that is too tight in some places and too loose in others will wear out much faster than a well fitting glove.

**FOWNES GLOVES**

have a world-wide reputation as gloves that fit. The skin is stretched, cut and stitched so that each glove gently clings to the hand without unduly binding it.

Generation after generation of expert glove makers have carried on the Fownes reputation—for 133 years. Today Fownes gloves are sold in almost every civilized nation.

They are sold under their own name which is stamped on the inside—a name worth looking for.

"It's a Fownes—that's all you need to know about a glove."



I HAVE seen two of the "Charlotte Corday" gowns that M. Worth exhibited in his collection of spring fashions. How sweet and refined they seemed! The first was of dove-colored silk, soft, and thick seeming. The skirt, that barely cleared the floor, was gathered ever so lightly to the round waist under a wide, softly folded belt of the silk. The fichu, of white *point d'esprit*, that folded the white shoulders, left pretty V-shaped openings back and front, and frills of *point d'esprit* fell over the hands from the edge of the long tight sleeves. The second example of this gracefully picturesque gown was worn by a youthful beauty who seemed to be playing at maturity. It was of black satin; the fichu of dotted white tulle frilled with the same filmy stuff with its ends tucked into a wide belt of black velvet buckled with gold. Shaded red roses trimmed her wide brimmed black hat, and long velvet "bridles" that fell from one side were drawn across under her round white chin to tie on the shoulder; the long ends falling over back.

The pretty fashion of this simple costume will, undoubtedly, become fixed among the modes for summer gowning. It is so simple, so refined that it is especially appealing. The new summer silks, cotton voiles, and crepes, and silk transparencies with bordered trimmings, seem suited to its simplicity of form. The long sleeves peculiar to it, are an objection in hot weather gowning, perhaps, but oddly enough on many of the new gowns displayed at the spring openings in Paris, long sleeves were presented.

being made in limp batiste, flowered organdies, and embroideries of every description, cut, as just intimated, with an eton or bolero top.

\* \* \*

ODD touches, novel combinations of color, originalities in the shape of coats, unusual developments in trimmings, unexpected phases in the materials themselves and a hundred other features more or less important make the wardrobe of the present season uncommonly distinctive. One of the trig details is the dainty addition of colored collars to waists that are otherwise subdued in tone. These collars are more often than not of sailor shape at the back, while the fronts partake of the same style, sometimes with sailor knots to finish them, or have lapels and freakish finishes. Big round collars of the Puritan order are also used, and it looks as though the style of the round cape-shaped Puritan collar was a coming one of which much would be heard during the ensuing months. These odd collars on separate blouses or on gown bodices are made of chiffon, silk muslin, messaline, or of quaint printed silks, often of handkerchiefs. Sometimes the waist will be piped with a bright color such as king or delft blue, orange or corn color, emerald or a duller green, coral or some other modish red, or with black and white stripe, and the collar will be of silk or gauze in the same tone or stripe. It is possible to refurbish an old waist in such a way and bring it quite up to the fashion of the hour.

\* \* \*

ALL women welcome the return among the new spring and summer materials, of soft glossy taffetas in black, in dark shades of color and in pale-toned yellow stripes. These dainty things are turned into the newest afternoon gowns imaginable. The origin of these quaint affectations is easily traced to old prints of the period of the direoire—a period greatly loved by several of the great Paris designers. In black and dark colors, these soft, old-fashioned taffetas are quite ideal for summer travelling gowns, and long belted redingotes worn over lingerie frocks.

WIDE crushed belts of black moire or satin with buckles covered with the material of the belt are among the newest things at the belt counter. Various widths, from three to six inches are to be had. With little summer frocks the shaped girdle promises a good many variations. One seen with a white dimity flowered with yellow is of yellow satin, and is low at the front and cut to cross



AT ATLANTIC CITY.  
Mrs. Theodore Armstrong, Jr., in the riding costume  
which she wore at the Atlantic City Horse Show.  
(American Press.)



A spring model from the shop of Margaine Lacroix.

over at the back and shape into two deep points that reach upto the shoulder blades. The effect is something like the old peasant waist, and on a pretty figure is effective. Girdles of this order are used on handsome gowns as well as on simple frocks.

So many beads have been introduced into trimmings and even into the very texture of the fabrics themselves that already there are predictions that the best dressmakers will soon cease to use them. As a novelty, beading has long since passed the zenith of its vogue, and this means a change for something less common before many months, if not weeks. But the French knot work and the beading which it imitates is too effective to be set aside yet, and the work that the girls are lavishing on their wardrobes will be in order throughout the coming season.

\* \* \*

IN one of the bolero suggestions, one side of the under sleeve is cut in one piece, with the front section of the bolero and the other with the back section. This affords more or less of a novelty, and is particularly attractive where embroidery is used for the purpose. In many cases the armsides are completely obscured by revers or a plastron of some eccentric cut of bodice, but the kimono model has not by any means lost its popularity. There are, on the contrary, any number of adaptations of it going under other names. Most of them are much narrower than the original kimono and one of the prettiest of them all fits quite snugly.

\* \* \*

AGRETTEES, many of them outside the ban of the Au-dubon Society, are being used freely on the new millinery. One of the newest is the willow ostrich aigrette, the name of which describes it perfectly. Then there are made aigrettes of many kinds which no bird law could possibly interfere with, for they too palpably come from the barnyard. And the flower aigrettes for dress hats are really lovely. An aigrette of beautiful little roses trimmed a white tagal hat which had the turnback brim covered with black chantilly lace. A quaint blue hat had an aigrette of forget-me-nots in pink and blue shades which suggested the little flower's colors. Odd flower crowns appear on original shapes. A mauve hat seen the other day had a crown of violets and a blue straw had a crown of forget-me-nots. The high-crowned Directoire hats with waving uncured plumes are smart.

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You are invited to come and make leisurely inspection, or if you reside at a distance from Toronto, to write for our new Catalogue No. 4T, in which we illustrate some charming French creations in Spring and Summer Hats.

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**Some Interesting Information  
from the Encyclopaedia  
Britannica**

In view of the great mass of writings upon popular science which appear from week to week throughout the world and especially in English speaking countries, it seems extraordinary that an encyclopaedia prepared by authoritative writers should reveal much that is altogether new, writes Sir E. Ray Lankester.

The complete freshness of many of the articles which I have been examining in the forthcoming new Encyclopaedia Britannica lies however, in no such element of prematurity or conjecture, but in the circumstance that information is for the first time made accessible to the public.

All lump sugar, and sometimes flour

and rice as well, are colored with ultramarine to get rid of the natural yellowness, just as the laundress uses the bluebag to whiten linen. But those who buy direct the yellow Demerara sugar for cooking, in order that they may obtain the sweetest and most genuine product, obtain a sugar colored with chloride of tin, because with modern methods of manufacture there is not the adhering molasses which formerly made cane sugar a rich yellow, and of course in the case of beet sugar there is naturally but little color.

The proverbial "sanding" of sugar is apparently a myth, although crushed marble was not long ago found in a consignment of sugar sent to England from Germany.

Butter offers the greatest opportunity for adulteration, because its composition is to intricate and so variable, even when it is quite genuine, that analysts have the worst of it in their ceaseless struggles to protect the public against "business methods."

As margarine is the commonest adulterant in butter, attempts have been made to "earmark" all margarine so that chemical tests would reveal its presence whenever it was used in butter.

In Germany, Belgium and Sweden, the authorities forbid the making of margarine (other than for export), without at least 5 per cent. of sesame oil, which does not affect the appearance or taste of the margarine, but betrays its presence by turning red when a simple chemical test is applied to the butter with the object of detecting margarine. The ingenious adulterators thereupon made the same test impracticable by adding the analine dye methyl-orange, to their margarine.

The statistics of suicides show that almost everywhere the most agreeable and beautiful months May and June, are those during which self-destruction is commonest; apparently because the working day is then longest, and fatigue then most likely to result in despondency. Yet among idle males the rate is twice as great as among occupied males; so overwork seems less likely than sufficient work to excite the suicidal impulse.

Surgery of the skull, and, more especially, the actual disturbance of the brain tissues which operations on the vault almost always entail, are to the average patient the most awe-inspiring of the results with which a casualty can threaten him. An examination of the article "Skull" in the encyclopaedia recalls to mind a remark in the article "Appendicitis," in which Dr. Edmund Owen says that any one who is hesitating about an operation for appendicitis should ask any abdominal specialist in active practice whether he has ever yet regretted an operation undertaken with the object of exploring the neighborhood of the appendix. The answer will always be in the negative.

A quaint old surgical saying warns us to "think lightly of no injury to the head," and Dr. Owen says that the patient with a suspected fracture of the skull should be put to bed in a quiet, dark room and watched. It may also be remarked that if there is any great compression of the brain resulting from an indentation of the skull, there is apt to be insensibility, accompanied by loud snoring, which is due to the vibration of the paralyzed soft palate. The patient takes no notice of a loud shout into his ear, and, on closing his eyelids, the pupils are found to be dilated and fixed.

In an instance of this sort the patient should be placed on his side, in order that his tongue may not fall back and choke him. A concussion of the brain or stunning—to use the old phrase, which means the same thing—is easily confused with compression.

Concussion results either from a blow upon the head or from a fall from a height. Where the patient's sense of giddiness or stupidity does not quickly pass off, shock is to be suspected, and shock in itself is one of the most interesting subjects of recent surgical research.

Dr. Owen defines shock as the enfeebled condition of body which

comes on after a severe physical injury, such as a blow upon the head, or a kick in the abdomen, or as the result of a grievous mental disturbance, as of seeing a ghastly sight or hearing sad news. It is the condition which prize fighters desire to inflict upon their adversary by giving what is called the "knock-out blow" upon the point of the jaw, over the heart, or in the lower part of the chest.

In severe shock the sufferer falls "all of a heap," as the saying is—which is exactly expressed by the word "collapse," of which the root meaning is to fall in ruins. The explanation of the condition is that the heart is suddenly deprived of its power to pump blood up to the brain, which, like the face itself, is left pallid and without power to send due control to the muscles. The blood itself sinks into and remains stagnant in the large veins of the abdomen.

When a collapsed person is put to bed, no pillow should be allowed, and the foot of the bed should be raised above the level of the head.

Sir William Crookes, in the article "Artificial Gems," cites the experiments of Sir Andrew Noble showing that in the explosion of cordite in closed steel cylinders, pressures of over fifty tons to the square inch and a temperature probably reaching 5,400 degrees were obtained.

Here then, we have conditions favorable for the liquefaction of carbon, and if the time of explosion were sufficient to allow the reactions to take place we should expect to get liquid carbon solidifying in the crystalline state.

Experiments proved the truth of these anticipations. Working with specially prepared explosives containing a little excess of carbon, Sir Andrew Noble collected the residue left in the steel cylinder. This residue was submitted by Sir William Crookes to lengthy operations. Finally, minute crystals were obtained which showed octahedral planes with dark boundaries due to high refracting index. The position and angles of their faces, and cleavages, the absence of birefringence, and their high refractive index, all showed that the crystals were true diamonds.

The artificial diamonds, so far, have not been larger than microscopic specimens, and none have measured more than about half a millimetre across. That, however, is quite enough to show the correctness of the train of reasoning leading up to the achievement, and there is no reason to doubt, that, working on a larger scale, larger diamonds will result.

Diamonds so made burn in the air when heated to a high temperature, with formation of carbonic acid, and in lustre, crystalline form, optical properties, density, and hardness, they are identical with the natural stone.

It having been shown that diamond is formed by the separation of carbon from molten iron under pressure, it became of interest to see if in some larger metallurgical operations similar conditions might not prevail. A special form of steel is made at some large establishments by cooling the molten metal under intense hydraulic pressure.

In some samples of the steel so made Prof. Rosel, of the University of Bern, has found microscopic diamonds. The bigger the temperature at which the steel has been melted the more diamonds it contains, and it has even been suggested that the hardness of steel in some measure may be due to the carbon distributed throughout its mass being in this adamantine form. The largest artificial diamond yet formed was found in a block of steel and slag from a furnace in Luxembourg; it is clear and crystalline, and measures about one-fiftieth of an inch across.

Men will nurse delusions just as long as women will coddle pet dogs.

The only proof against disappointment is to expect the unexpected.

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You can easily tell it—there's a view of the British Houses of Parliament and the letters H.P. prominently displayed on every bottle of real H.P. Sauce.

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We have the Handsomest Hair Dressing Parlors. Appointments, Main 1551.

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LIMITED  
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103-105 YONGE STREET



Coster (to his better half): Nah, then, get off there and walk, can't yer! D'yer fink the moke's a bloomin' 'Ercules?—London Opinion.

### The Real "Dora" of Dickens' Life.

SIR ROBERTSON NICOLL, in The British Weekly, publishes a chapter of literary and biographical interest of the first order—disclosing intimate details with regard to the original of Dora, in "David Copperfield," one of Charles Dickens' "most beloved of women," and revealing to us at the same time the "heart secrets" of Dickens himself at the age of eighteen. The Dora in real life was a Miss Maria Beadnell, "an even younger party of nineteen," despite the "allowance" of an additional year to her age.

Dickens at that time was keenly intelligent and most ambitious. He was reading assiduously in the British Museum. He had an extensive and peculiar and hardly gained knowledge of London. He said himself, "I looked at nothing in particular, but nothing escaped me." It will be seen that with his natural genius he must have shone in the merry circle in the midst of which he found himself. At that time he had scarcely determined his life's course, and was seriously thinking about going on the stage. He was writing plays and acting them. In private theatricals he soon became famous.

But he was hardly likely to be counted eligible by a prosperous bank manager, clever, handsome, and promising as he was. Maria Beadnell was a wilful coquette, and though Dickens fell madly in love with her, she hesitated, sometimes responding, and at other times becoming chill. At the same time, the family regarded the love making with amused tolerance, and so did Maria. The parents sent Maria to school in Paris between the autumn of 1831 and 1833. Dickens cherished his passion till it became infatuation, but the girl seemed to have thought little of him. She behaved as Estella behaved to Pip.

"She makes use of me to tease other admirers, and has turned the very familiarity between herself and me to the account of putting a constant slight on my devotion to her," he once said, and in later life Dickens wrote: "If I had been her secretary, steward, half-brother, poor relation—if I had been a younger brother of her appointed husband—I could not have seemed to myself further from my hopes when I was nearest to her. The privilege of calling her by her name, and hearing her call me by mine, became under the circumstances an aggravation of my trials; and while I think it likely that it almost maddened her other lovers, I knew too certainly that it almost maddened me. She had admirers without end.... There were picnics, fete-days, plays, operas, concerts, parties—all sorts of pleasures through which I pursued her—and they were all miseries to me. I never had one hour's happiness in her society, and yet my mind, all round the four and twenty hours, was harping on the happiness of having her with me unto death."

The "devouring concentration" with which Dickens pursued what he desired was fully exemplified at this time; for though Maria Beadnell had a friend, Mary Anne Leigh, "who seems to have been much in love with Dickens," he never wavered "for an instant in his life." But Mary Leigh did her best to embroil the pair, and their task was made easy by them.

It is tolerably plain that Maria Beadnell thought she could do much better. She did not know any more than Dickens' father and mother knew what was in the lad. So by 1833 Dickens was turned bitterly away. He was full of desolation and wretchedness but considered that he had been coldly and deliberately trifled with. He had received sunshine one day and contempt the next, while he had never acted capriciously or with reserve. Maria excused herself by some gossip about Mary Anne Leigh. Dickens declared that he had been totally and entirely misunderstood; that he had endured more from his sweethearts than any creature breathing ever bore from a woman before; that his love would be lasting. Like other proud lovers, he went on his knees at last, put aside all pride, and referred her to "David Copperfield," and told

prayed intensely for a response. Maria returned some of his letters, but kept copies of them. This is peculiar; but in the end, she gave a cold and reproachful reply, and in May, 1833, Dickens went his way, and the relations between the two were broken off for more than twenty years.

In 1835 Dickens became engaged to Miss Catherine Hogarth, whom he married on April 2, 1836. He still "suffered keenly," but had sufficient courage to strive to forget the past by dint of much hard work. And so in 1833 he began to print, in The Old Monthly Magazine, the first of his "Sketches by Boz," which were so successfully published in book form in 1836.

It is easy to see that he took many hints from the Beadnell group for the figures in "Sketches." The Military Young Gent, Miss Julia Mills, and Mr. Tupple are among them. But the wound was not healed. He had recurrences of the mood described in Headstone's appeal to Lizzie: "I have never been quite of you since I first saw you. Oh, that was a wretched day for me! That was a wretched, miserable day!... I have in my way won a station which is considered worth winning.... You draw me to you. If I were shut up in a strong prison you would draw me out. I should break through the wall to come to you. If I were lying on a sickbed, you would draw me up to stagger to you and fall there."

"Out of my thoughts! You are part of my existence, part of myself. You have been in every line I have ever read, since I first came here, the rough, common boy whose poor heart you wounded even then. You have been in every prospect I have ever seen since—on the river, on the sails of the ships, on the marshes, in the clouds, in the light, in the darkness, in the wind, in the woods, in the sea, in the streets. You have been the embodiment of every graceful fancy that my mind has ever become acquainted with.... Oh, God bless you, God forgive you!... All done, all gone! So much was done and gone, that when I went out at the gate, the light of day seemed of a darker color than when I went in."

Yes, "Dickens recovered from the blow," but it did not leave him the same man, nor did he ever forget; and marriage could make him but happy for a time.

He began to feel a sense of "one happiness I have missed in my life, and one friend and companion I have never made." He began to write his autobiography, but when he arrived at the period in his early manhood to which his infatuation for Maria Beadnell belonged, he "lost courage and burned the rest." Then he set himself to the writing of "David Copperfield," into which he put his own soul. This was the best book of all his books which he liked best. He had in his heart of hearts a favorite child, and his name was David Copperfield. As he was writing his principal hesitation occurred in connection with the child-wife, Dora, who was drawn from Maria Beadnell as he remembered her and imagined her.

On February 25, 1845, Maria Beadnell was married to Henry-Louis Winter. By this time she had reached the "comfortable age" of thirty-four, and there had passed no communication between her and Dickens for many years.

But ten years passed by, and in February, 1855, Mrs. Winter wrote to Dickens. Her letter arrived along with a handful of others. Dickens suddenly remembered, opened it, and was delighted. He replied warmly, if not exuberantly. He recalled their old trysting places, her green cloak, his happiness, his misery. He proposed that Mrs. Dickens should call on Maria and arrange a day for a quiet meeting. Later on he confessed that whatever of fancy, romance, energy, passion, aspiration, and determination belonged to him, he could never be separated from her for whom he would have died with the greatest alacrity. He said that he had never heard the name Maria without starting, and thinking of the deep love he once bestowed upon her. He referred her to "David Copperfield," and told

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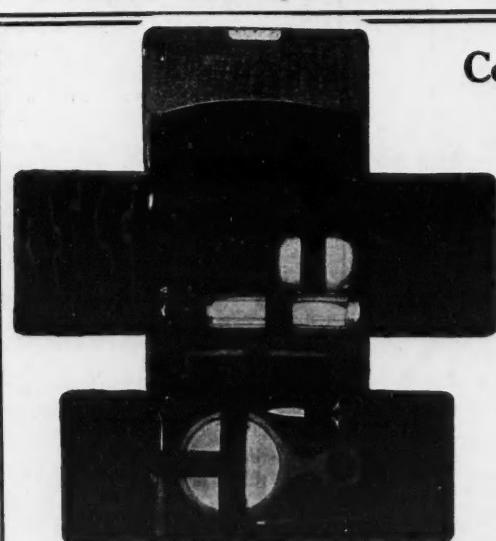
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The girl with a broken heart should bear in mind that accidents will happen.

she would see the touches of her-  
self in Dora. People had praised him  
for the pretty love-making in "David  
Copperfield," not knowing that it was  
truth, neither more nor less. He asked  
her to read the book, and to think  
"How dearly that boy must have loved  
me, and how vividly this man remem-  
bers it."

To Play Nora.

As a general rule Juliet is the goal aimed at by the average actress, who imagines herself gifted with the divine dramatic fire. However, in the case of Miss Emily Ann Wellman, who has been prominently identified with Mr. Louis Mann's pro-  
ductions during the past three seasons, and who will be seen here as leading support in Mr. Mann's latest comedy success, "The Cheater," which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week, her ambitions are directed towards a very fervent desire to play the role of Nora in Ibsen's "A Doll's House." In all probability this ambition will shortly be gratified, for Mr. Mann has promised Miss Wellman that she will be given an opportunity to appear as Nora at a special matinee performance in the very near future, and if his faith in her ability after that experiment remains as staunch as it is at present, the theatre-going public may soon be called upon to applaud another star-  
actress. In a recent interview with Miss Wellman, she declared most emphatically that the real reason why she desired to play Nora, is that her conception of Ibsen's masterpiece corresponds precisely with the story of her own life. She has said that if the distinguished author of "A Doll's House" had written the character of Nora from her own career in private life, he could not have hit the mark more surely. Miss Wellman's experience on the stage is comparatively brief, and has been almost entirely confined to Mr. Mann's company, whose fatherly interest in her advancement promises a bright future.